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VOL. XVII NO. 300— BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1929. ONE ANNA

VICEROY TO TAKE GANDHIJI INTO CONFIDENCE.

IRELAND WARNS INDIA.

—:o:—

"Don't Be Beguiled Into Compromise."

"FREEDOM WILL COME."

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

Telegrams expressing sympathy with the Indian people on the eve of the Congress are being received by the Reception Committee. The following telegram has been addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the Congress by Mr. MacBride of the Irish section of the League Against Imperialism, Dublin:—

"We hope the Indian people will not be beguiled into a disastrous compromise. Ireland watches with admiration and sympathy your struggle for liberty. Freedom will come."—Free Press.

"MISUNDERSTANDING" ABOUT POLL-TAX.

—: o :—

Conflicting Report About Casutlties.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

It is learned at the Colonial Office that all measures necessary for the security of those concerned in the disturbances in Nigeria have been taken. Apparently there was a misunderstanding with regard to the imposition of the polltax. A big demonstration of natives including thousands of women were assured that such a tax would not be levied, but they did not accept the assurance and refused to disperse. So the trouble began.

The Colonial Office states that the Nigerian disturbances were in the provinces of Owerri, Ogoja and Calabar.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

In the Commons, replying to questions, Dr. Drummond Shiels said that information about the disturbances was scanty. The cause of the disturbances was an assessment involving the counting of women in certain districts which led to a baseless rumour that direct taxation of women was intended. The recent lowering of prices that the merchants paid for native produce was a further contributing factor. The police were forced to fire on the rioters and looters attacking the officials at Opobo.

18 WOMEN KILLED.

There were 18 casualties, all women. It was not stated how many of them were fatal.—Reuter.

RELEASE MEERUT PRISONERS.

—:o:—

Mr. Javalkar's Wire To Viceroy.

(Special to "The Chronicle").

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Mr. Javalkar, Non-Brahbin leader, now in London wired to the Viceroy as follows regarding the Meerut accused: "Strongly urge as a first sign of the new policy immediate and early release, at laest of such Meerut accused as disavow connection with the Communists. It is unnecessary to emphasise the resulting response of Indian public opinion to this generous gesture."

Mr. Brelvi To Preside Over Journalists' Conference.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi has accepted the Presidentship of the All-India Journalist Conference to be held in Lahore on the 30th and 31st December.—Free Press.

"Exploitation Of India In British Interests Gone."

R. T. CONFERENCE "NOT A SOP."

Britain's "Message Of Goodwill To India."

MR. BROCKWAY'S MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Public Safety Ordinance To Go.

"There is in India at present not only Dominion Status in action, but the idea of exploitation of India in British interests has gone." In these words Mr. Wedgwood Benn sought to assure Parliament, and through it the Indian people, of the real change of heart on the part of the Labour Government in dealing with India while speaking on Mr. Fenner Brockway's resolution in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

"The Round Table Conference," Mr. Benn continued, is not intended to be merely a sop to Indian opinion but an attempt to bring the light of Indian opinion to bear upon the problem and to help us in the solution of our difficulties and to help Parliament when Parliament comes to examine and pass the Reform Bill."

"We are attempting to write what may be the greatest chapter in the history of the British Commonwealth, namely free and voluntary association a great and self-respecting nation in partnership with the British Commonwealth for the promotion of the good of the world."

The preparation for the Delhi parleys between the Viceroy and Gandhiji are going on apace. Mahatmaji, according to a Free Press message, will be taken into entire confidence by Lord Irwin as regards the procedure and the plan of the Round Table Conference. The main and immediate object of the Delhi conference with Mahatmaji and Pandit Motilal Nehru is to assure the Nationalist leaders of the real change of heart on the part of Britain. It is understood that President Patel will be present at the conference.

MR. WEDGEWOOD BENN'S PLEDGE

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, proposing his motion expressed the opinion that the situation in India was serious; but as a result of the recent policy there was evidence that representative Indian opinion was seeking to cooperate.

Mr. Brockway was of opinion that the three essentials of wholehearted cooperation were:

(1) Indian representation at the Round Table Conference should be really reflective of Indian opinion; (2) the Bill to be discussed at the Conference should embody the principle of Dominion Status—though Mr. Brockway did not suggest that the transition to it would be possible in a few months or a year, but it should be a progressive and automatic advance rendering further commissions of inquiry unnecessary; and (3) political persecution carried on during the last two years should be definitely ended.

Mr. Brockway urged the limitation of prosecution to cases of violence or incitement to violence and a review of the cases of persons now imprisoned.

Mr. Harrabin, seconding, advocated some unmistakeable gesture symbolising the new spirit to which the Viceroy was pledged.

Col. Howard Bury pointed out that the promise made in 1917 and amplified in 1919 must be carried out. He emphasised the value of a feeling of conciliation in India; but said a general amnesty would be very dangerous.

Major Graham Pole, in a maiden speech, declared that there had been a complete change of feeling in India following the Viceroy's statement. Mr. Benn and the Viceroy had done a tremendous thing for India and for Peace.

RELEASE EVERY POLITICAL PRISONER.

Mr. Turtle declared hat if Mr. Benn released every political prisoner possible there would be such a response from India that the National Congress would send representatives to the Conference.

Sir Samuel Hoare said when he heard that there was going to be a debate on India, he was afraid that they would have a second debate of the type that had taken place in the House some weeks ago. It had left an unpleasant impression upon him that for the first time for several years the unity of party front towards the Indian questions had been momentarily broken up. He hoped and believed that the Debate of this evening was going to show to India that the unity of party front towards the Indian Questions was reconstituted; and he hoped also that it was going to send to India a unanimous message of goodwill at a very critical moment in the history of both Great Britain and India itself. So far as the resolution was concerned he could say for himself—and he believed for members of the Conservative party—that they were perfectly prepared to support it.

A REMINDER TO MR. BENN.

It was a resolution in two parts. The first part stated the satisfaction of the House at the increasing sense of goodwill and cooperation in India. There could be no difference of opinion upon a proposal such as that. The second part of the resolution was quite harmless; and he should have thought it was unnecessary. It was something in the nature of a reminder to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to carry out their duties in a very responsible task. He should have preferred to leave it to the Viceroy without any reminder of this House to deal in his own way with the question of political prosecutions. He should have preferred that in this debate nothing should have been said on the question of these prosecutions, particularly of a trial that was actually "subjudice." He was prepared to leave the questions of that kind to the discretion of the Viceroy. After all the Viceroy was not a hard-faced and narrow-minded man. He was a man in whose judgment, sympathy and wisdom they had all greatest confidence. It was much better to leave the matter in his hands. He would ask the Secretary of State if he could make it quite clear in his speech that he had no intention of bringing pressure from Whitehall upon the Viceroy in dealing with the questions of political amnesty or the prosecution that is now actually "sub judice." Dealing with the first part of the resolution, had he been drafting it he would have made it even wider, and he would have included not only Indian representatives and Indian organisations but also the European Associations who represented British subjects living and working in India.

UNANIMOUS WELCOME OF VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

It seemed to him that there was no feature of the present Indian situation so significant as the remarkable unanimity that had been shown as to the proposal made by the Viceroy for a Conference after the issue of the Simon report. There had been a unanimity not only of representative Indian individuals and and Indian organizations, but also a unanimity of Indian Princes and the European Associations. One and all they had welcomed the proposal of the Conference. He ventured to suggest from the point of view of the House that they should also give the Conference a unanimous welcome. There were many questions that they would have to discuss in the next year or so, in which the Conference could give them very valuable help on questions such as those dealing with the treatment of minorities, relation of provinces to the Central Government and relations of Indian States to British India. The opinion of the Conference would also be of the utmost value in considering future legislation in regard to India.

WANTED UNDERTAKING FROM MR. BENN.

He hoped that the Secretary of State would take the House into his confidence with reference to that Conference. He hoped that as soon as decision had been arrived at, he would let the House know all the relevant details about it, and let them know in time so that the House could express its opinion upon detail that it wanted to know: what the terms of reference would be, what representation would be upon, and what would be its general procedure If the Secretary of State could give them that undertaking he saw no reason why the message from the House should not be a unanimous message. There were no questions, he concluded, connected with the Empire that interested the Conservatives more than the questions concerning India. Conservatives wished to play their part, to-night, in sending a message of goodwill to India, and in hoping in the years to come for Indian cooperation to work out a framework for the future Government of India; and to bring about a state of affairs that would not only mean prosperity for Great Britain and for India but would also strengthen the force of Peace throughout the whole world.

Mr. Benn's Speech.

—:o:—

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, said:—"We are all entitled to congratulate ourselves upon the trend of

(Continued on page 8.)

KEEP A WATCH ON MOSCOW.

—:o:—

TORY SCARE IN COMMONS.

"Protection" To Dominions From Soviet Propaganda.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

"At their own request all Dominions will be specially protected against Soviet propaganda." This announcement was made by Mr. Henderson in the house of commons to-day in the course of the debate on the Conservative motion disapproving of the methods of Government in its conduct of negotiations with the Soviet.

Mr. Henderson said that it had been arranged that at the presentation of M. Sokolnikoff's credentials at the end of the week there should be an exchange of Notes between the British and Soviet Governments covering propaganda between the United Kingdom and the Soviet. Also at the request of the Dominions there would be a supplementary Note in which each Dominion would be specially mentioned giving exactly the same undertaking as was secured on the question of propaganda for the United Kingdom.

INDIA NOT AMONGST DOMINIOUS.

Replying to Sir Austen Chamberlain Mr. Henderson said that India was not named as a Dominion but was included at part of the British Empire. Mr. Henderson said that once relations were resumed, Government would watch the question of propaganda and in the event of its continuing, use all diplomatic means to have it discontinued.

The Conservative motion was defeated by 254 votes to 107.—Reuter.

COAL MINES BILL.

—:o:—

Liberals' Threat To Government.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

A meeting of Liberals decided with only two dissentients that Government's replies to Sir Herbert Samuel's queries in connection with the Coal Mines Bill were unsatisfactory, and that unless they received full assurances before dinner to-morrow, they would vote against the bill. This, however, does not mean that Government must be defeated in view of the marked falling off in the Conservatives' attendances recently—Reuter.

Britain And Tanganyika.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 18.

In connection with rumours regarding Tanganyika, Henderson has addressed a letter to the East African section of the Chamber of Commerce specifically declaring that Government has never contemplated abandoning its mandate or asking for any change of status.—Reuter.

Nizam's Gift To Viceroy.

—:o:—

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 19.

H. E. H. the Nizam has sent a cheque for £2,000 to Lady Irwin in honour of Her Excellency's visit, to be devoted to charities in which she is interested. Her Excellency has decided to give the whole amount to the All-India Women's Education Fund.—A. P.

STAGE SET FOR DELHI PARLEYS.

—:o:—

MOTILALJI "WAY LAID."

Lord Irwin To Convince Gandhi Of Change Of Heart.

NEW DELHI, Dec 19.

The political atmosphere in Delhi is at present surcharged with animated anxiety and all sorts of speculations are ripe regarding the result of the proposed interview between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru. It is believed in well-informed circles that this interview is sought by the Viceroy for clearing up of misunderstandings which have crept in as regards His Excellency's previous announcement with the expectation of influencing the proceedings of the Lahore Congress along channels of conciliation and for creating a peaceful atmosphere.

GENERAL AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The first and foremost, the question of amnesty to political prisoners as gesture of genuine desire for the success of the Round Table Conference on the part of the Government will, no doubt, form the main topic of the proposed interview. It is believed that the Viceroy has been corresponding with all Provincial Governments as well as with the Secretary of State on this matter and that an agreed list is being prepared for amnesty which in some form is sure to come. Most probably amnesty would be declared some time early next year and it cannot be declared before that, as the question involves a large area to be covered by the Government. It is understood that agreement would be reached for releasing all political prisoners convicted of offences not involving moral terpitude, such as Akali prisoners, Martial Law prisoners and those sentenced for offences in regard to communalism, particularly under Section 153-1.

MAHATMAJI AS VICEROY'S CONFIDANT.

The Viceroy, it is stated, will outline the policy Government proposes to follow regarding amnesty to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru so that they might convey the same to the Lahore Congress. Another important question to be discussed in the interview is with regard to the personnel of the proposed Round Table Conference and representation of various groups in it. It is believed that the Viceroy will also let Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru know about the procedure which His Excellency intends to follow with regard to the selection of representatives. The Viceroy, it is understood, will not say anything beyond giving a general assurance which has already been given by the Secretary of State that the Round Table Conference will as far as possible a representative one. The Viceroy will discuss with the members of his Executive Council and draw up a list of the representatives which he, it is expected, will produce before a conference of about a dozen prominent Indian leaders which he will convene subsequently for suggestion and confirmation and after slight additions and alterations according to the suggestion of that conference, he will produce that list before His Majesty's Government for final approval. Invitations will subsequently be sent by the Premier to the representatives thus selected. As a

(Continued from page 6).

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

King George To Deliver Opening Address.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the House of Commons, Premier MacDonald announced that his Majesty the King had consented to preside over the opening meeting of the London Naval Conference on January 21 and deliver the opening address.—Reuter.

A. F. MONOPLANE CRASHES.

—: o :—

Two Officers Killed.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the House of Lords, Lord Thomson announced that he had heard from the British Consul General at Tunis that an air force monoplane bound for Cape crashed twenty miles south of Tunis and both officers (A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight-Lt. N. H. Jenkins) were killed. No details were available.—Reuter.

How The Accident Was Discovered.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Tunis.—The examination of the papers and the pockets of the dead pilots has confirmed that the plane which was wrecked on the mountain near the village of Sainte Marie, north of Zaghouan, is an Air Force monoplane on non-stop flight to South Africa. The accident was doubtless due to storm and the fact that the fliers when they attempted to land, were unable, in darkness, to see the roughness of the locality.

The first news of the tragedy was brought by a native horseman who chanced to pass by the scene of the disaster.

He immediately notified civil controller of the district, but owing to rough and uninhabited character of the locality, the plane was found only late in afternoon.

A detachment of soldiers is guarding wreck.—Reuter.

KING NADIR KHAN TO HOLD DURBAR.

—:o:—

Personal Contact With Subjects.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 19.

King Nadir Khan has arranged to hold a public 'durbar' at Kabul, in Dilkhusha Palace, once a week, when he will receive petitions from the people.

A proclamation to this effect has just been issued at Kabul.—A. P.

FRENCH AIRMEN MISSING

—:o:—

Great Anxiety In Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Paris.—Anxiety is felt regarding the whereabouts of the French airmen Lasalle, Rebart and Faltot who are flying from Paris to Saigon. There has been no news of them since they left Tunis on December 15 for Benghazi. Official enquiries in Libyan and Egyptian territory have been fruitless. The British Government has been asked to search the neighbourhood of Malta in view of possibility that airmen may have attempted to cross the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

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(DETAILS ON PAGE 5.)

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI, C.E.

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L T33265

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1930-31

NOTICE.

I, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries, as required by clauses (a), (b), (c), & (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the Several Wards of the City for the year 1930-31, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the office of the Municipal Assessor & Collector between the 20th instant and 14th proximo.

I also gave notice, under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my office on or before the 14th January, 1930.

Complaints must be made by the property-owners themselves or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1929.

33267

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik Road, for permission to tender for building work near Nasik Road Station, G. I. P. Railway, to the approximate value of Rs. 1,00,000.

The work consists of the construction of 1st and 2nd grade Indian quarters for the Currency Note Press in rubble stone masonry with Mangalore tile roofing, and includes all woodwork and sanitary and water supply fittings.

Those desiring to tender should submit their applications in writing together with a deposit of currency notes, or a money order to the value of Rs. 10, so as to reach the Master, Security Printing, India, Currency Note Press, Nasik Road, G. I. P. Railway, not later than 12 noon (S. T.), 31st December, 1929. Applicants must state what lists of Government contractors they are on, and give evidence of their ability to perform the work quickly and satisfactorily, and of their financial standing.

From among the applicants, the Master will select a maximum of twelve whom he considers most suitable to be entrusted with the work, and to them will be supplied conditions of contract, tender forms and the necessary drawings. The deposit of Rs. 10 will be credited as the cost of these.

The deposit of Rs. 10 will be returned to those applicants who are not selected to tender for the work.

33295

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOKUSHIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th December, 1929, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL and the Roll of Delegates of Registered Trade Unions which will be in force for 12 months beginning the 20th December, 1929, is now ready.

Copies of both the Rolls can be obtained during Office hours at the Office of the Electoral Department, Cruickshank Road, Fort, the former on payment of a fee of Rs. 3 per copy of a Ward Roll or Rs. 21 per copy of a complete Roll, and the latter at annas four per copy.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th December, 1929.

33297

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2187 of 1929.

(1) NAGINDAS MOTILAL and (2) CHHAGANLAL SAKARLAL ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BABU SATYANARAYAN JAGDISH NARAYAN ..... Defendant.

To

BABU SATNARAYAN JAGDISH NARAYAN.

Defendant abovenamed

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above mortgage suit against you for recovering from you Rs. 30,316-8-0 with interest at 12 annas per cent. per month, for sale of your immoveable properties mortgaged to the Plaintiffs and for Receiver thereof, etc., and the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 15th day of January, 1930, when if you fail to appear with your evidence an exparte decree will be passed against you.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
14, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

33302

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary And Intestate Jurisdiction.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with a Codicil thereto of RATNIBAI, widow of Tarachand Mangturam, late of Cawnpore, Hindu Marwadi Agarwal Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) SURAJMAL HARNANDRAI, and (2) VISHWAMBHARLAL RAMSHAMAL RUIA, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Ninth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary
and Senior Master,
High Court.

E. FAHEY.

The 9th day of December, 1929.

Messrs. MATURBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

33300

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 2575 of 1928.

KILLACHAND DEVCHAND AND COMPANY, LIMITED, Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.

JAHANGIRJI NOWROJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay, at present residing at Nargaon. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 25th day of January, 1929, it was inter alia ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 11,744-2-0 for debt and interest and Rs. 200 for costs which said debt and interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 11,944-2-0 and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the sum last abovenamed from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of June, 1929, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF PENSION and tax land (redeemed) situate at Trinity Street, containing by admeasurement 78 square yards or thereabout, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by Land Revenue Collector under New No. 1103/1672, New Survey No. 6/8273, and Cadastral Survey No. 108 of the Bhuleshwar Division, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1439, Street No. 35, and bounded as follows, on the North by the property of Jethabhai Hirji and others, on the South by the property of Thaker Narsi Meghji, on the East by the property of Sorab N. Wadia and others, and on the West by the Trinity Street.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 22nd day of January, 1930, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant abovenamed in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, interest and costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the Sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof in the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff, or the Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

33303

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE- ESTATE OF SONABAI BAPUBAI WELINKER, DECD.

Pursuant to a Judge's Order dated the 17th day of December, 1929, made in High Court suit No 839 of 1928 Jayantilal Hiralal and Co. a firm v/s Waman Narayan Welinker and Ors. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the estate of Sonabai Bapubai Welinker deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 22nd day of March 1928 are hereby required to send in full particulars of their claims within 14 days from this date to us on behalf of our clients the Receivers appointed in the said suit at our office Jehangir Building, 133 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay otherwise the estate will be wound up without the same being considered.

Dated this 19th day of Dec. 1929.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO.
Attorneys for Tarabai Sokabai Welinker, Ramchandra Narayan Welinker and Waman Narayan Welinker the Receivers appointed in suit No. 839 of 1928.

33299

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KURLA.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Messrs. Damodardas Devji and Gifiabhai Damoderdas, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Mahomed Abdulla Panwala (since deceased), the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th day of March, 1928, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 20th December, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All those two contiguous pieces of land with dwelling houses or bungalows or structures situate at Kurla, containing by admeasurement 38-3|4 gunthas (4,689 square yards) and bearing Kurla Municipality New Mill Ward House No. 356 and bearing Survey Numbers as undre and boundaries as follows: Original Survey No. 1810, 1811, Revisional Entry No. 1236, 1235, Original Survey No. 112-112, Revisional Survey No. 182-182, Pot Nos. 1, 1, Pot Hissa No. 1|1, 1|2, Area gunthas 27-1|2, 2, 3-3|4 and 1|4, Assessment Rs. 3-4-9 and Re. 0-15-3, square yards 3,639 and 1,050.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

- LOST -
VITALITY
- AND -
DIABETES
Chevalier Dr. Jean P. Strandgard
(Late of Berlin and Vienna)
SPECIALIST
(7, Grant Road, Bangalore)
CAN BE CONSULTED IN BOMBAY DAILY AFTER THE 17TH JANUARY, 1930, FOR A BRIEF PERIOD, CONSULTATION BY APPOINTMENT ONLY.
For Particulars write to Dr's Secretary, Strictly Confidential, 7, GRANT ROAD, BANGALORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Victoria Carnival
GWALIA TANK,
Near Grant Road Railway Station, Trams and Busses run by our Grounds.

Bumper Christmas Attraction.
GOBBLE GOBBLE GOBBLE
QUACK QUACK
TURKEYS and DUCKS
ATTENTION BOMBAY'S CRACK SHOTS.
Every evening from Wednesday the 18th December to Wednesday the 25th December a FINE TURKEY will be given to the best shot at the MINATURE SHOOTING RANGE.
A 22 Winchester Repeater is the weapon used, DEAD ACCURATE.
WHO SAID DUCKS ? ? ?
Get them from our pond for ONE ANNA.
FRIDAY THE 20th DECEMBER.
LAUGHTER FUN AND FROLIC.
THAT'S WHAT THE KIDDIES WANT.
Bring them to the Carnival Grounds where FATHER CHRISTMAS will cater for their wants and strip the Gorgeous Tree.
FREE RIDES FREE RIDES FREE RIDES FOR
Kiddies under 15 years of age from 4 p. m. to 8 p.m. on that day The Boat Plane, Chair Plane, Giant Wheel and Mountain Slide will make the kiddies.
happy free of charge.
Our Stars will entertain you to a feast of
SHOOTING. DANCING. SKATING
We are giving Rs. 100 to the Lucky Ticket holder.
EVERY NIGHT TILL The 2nd January 1930.
Admission to Grounds ANNAS TWO. It may bring you Rs. 100 cash.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
PAID TO LOVE
FEATURING
VIRGINIA VALLI
GEORGE O'BRIEN
The Romance of a Paris girl whose beauty rocked a Kingdom, and swayed the sceptre of a King.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
R. B. SALISBURY
presents his
LONDON MUSICAL AND COMEDY CO
IN
That's a Good Girl
Musical Play in 2 Acts.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE IRON MASK
The Brilliant Sequel to The Three Musketeers

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TWICE NIGHTLY
6 and 9-45 p.m.
The Greatest Talking and Singing Picture of all Time!
SHOW BOAT
Featuring
LAURA LA PLANTE
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
The Grandest Show Ever Put on?

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 and 10 P. M.
WILLIAM HAINES
in the M.-G.-M Picture
TELLING THE WORLD
Laughs and excitement aplenty!
TO-MORROW
ROSE-MARIE
The famous musical hit now a screen triumph.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Legislative Council Building, 11 a.m.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the English mails of December 5, due at 5 p.m.

Exhibition by the "Ras'-Mandal" of the paintings and drawings of Mr. Monindra Gupta, Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, 9 to 12 (a.m.) and 3 to 6 (p.m.).

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL.—The eleventh annual social gathering of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School will be celebrated to-day (Friday), to-morrow (Saturday) and on Sunday (22nd inst.). The programme includes a dramatic performance on Friday night, at the Damodar Thakarsey Hall, elocution competitions on Saturday and the social dinner on Sunday morning. In connection with the gathering the pupils of the school will stage "Vanavasa-Nantar" specially written for students by the Principal of the School Mr. M. V. Dhonde.

LECTURES IN POONA.—At the Poona Cantonment Boottee Street, Theosophical Hall, Revd. Robertson and Mrs. Chattopadhyaya will lecture as under:—

(1.) On Saturday (21st inst.), from 6 to 7 p.m.—Revd. W. S. A. Robertson will speak on "Christ: His Teaching about the Divine."

(2.) On Sunday (22nd), from 6 to 7 p.m.—Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will speak on "The Women's Movement".

(3.) On Monday (23rd) from 6 to 7 p.m.—Revd. W. S. A. Robertson will speak on "Christ: His Teaching about Humanity."

(4) On Tuesday (24th) from 6 to 7 p.m.—Revd. W. S. A. Robertson will speak on "Christ: His Place as the object of Bhakti."

Lectures are open to all.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.—Dr. M. J. Dave, Professor of English, Hindu College, University of Delhi, will deliver Lecture V of his course of University Extension Lectures on French Symbolism in the Lecture Theatre of the University Buildings, South Block, (opposite Mahendra Mansions), Fuller Road, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "Some Foreign Contributors to French Symbolism", and the Lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.—An Elocution Competition to be held under the auspices of the Students' League, will be held to-day (Friday), in the M. S. U. Hall (Marina Mansion, Chaupatty) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. E. A. Calcuttawala and others will act as judges.

EXHIBITION AT THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL.—The Fellowship School will keep for parents' inspection to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m. their Montessori and Dalton apparatus and various exhibits of children's work illustrative of the new ways of approach to education.

STOP PRESS

DR. PARANJPYE AND PANDIT KUNZRU INTERVIEWED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Indian Opinion in London generally appreciates trend of yesterday's debate.

Dr. Paranjpye, interviewed by Reuter, described Mr. Wedgwood Benn's speech as an honest effort to meet Mahatma Gandhi's desire for a change of heart. Dr. Paranjpye appealed to his fellow countrymen to make the fullest use of the opportunity.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru expressed gratification at finding that all sections of Parliament were realising the wisdom of Government's policy.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA COTTON FORECAST FOR 1929-30.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The All-India third cotton forecast for 1929-30 shows that the total area sown amounts to 2,35,36,000 acres as against 2,50,03,000 acres (revised) at this time last year. The total estimated yield is 53,20,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 61,32,000 bales (revised) at the corresponding date last year.—A. P.

UNEXPECTED DOWNPOUR OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Many Parts Of City Flooded.

Following two cold nights ushering in the real winter season, Bombay had the unusual experience on Thursday of a continous downpour of rain for over an hour.

At about 9 p.m. quite unexpectedly there was a small drizzle all over the city which soon developed into a great downpour of rain accompained in some places with lightning and strong winds. Soon the low lying parts of the city were flooded and in some parts water was more than ankle deep. Vehicular traffic tram services specially in Null Bazar, Pydhownie and Mazagaon was interfered with to the great inconvience and annoyance of people returning home late from offices and business places.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN MALERKOTLA JAIL

—:o:—

Sikh Prisoners Decision.

AMRITSAR, Dec. 18.

The Sikh prisoners belonging to the "Zamindar Committee", Malerkotla are reported to have gone on hunger-strike owing to alleged ill-treatment in the State Jail. The prisoners in the Special Jail are also said to have gone on hunger-strike in sympathy.—A. P.

Central Shiromani Garudwara Committee.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, Dec. 18.

Twelve persons have already been returned unopposed to the Central Shiromani Gurudwara Committee from Amritsar and Jhang.—A. P.

Snowfall In Simla.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Dec. 19.

The first snowfall of the season occurred to-day, following the intense cold wave which Simla has been experiencing for three days.—A. P.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.—The exact position regarding Corporation loan was elucidated at Wednesday meeting of the Calcutta Corporation when replying to two European Councillors the Chief Executive Officer said that out of the sanctioned loan of 86 lakhs of rupees the total amount raised up to December 9 was Rs. 70,78,500.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 8 PTS. DOWN.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Dec. 19.	
Previous Closing Rate	17.52
To-day's Opening Rate	17.52
Difference	Nil
To-day's Closing Rate	17.44
Difference	—.08

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectations Rs. 312-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.33
To-day's Opening Rate	9.34
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.32
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 19.			
Silver Ready	22	3	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	22	4	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 19.			
1 Settlement	50	8	0
2nd Settlement	50	10	0
3rd Settlement	50	11	0

BOMBAY'S WATER PROBLEM.

—:o:—

Corporation And Survey Of Vaitarani Scheme.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION APPROVED

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday after a heated debate of two hours approved of the recommendation of the water Committee to survey the Vaiterna river at a cost of Rs. 40,500/ for additional supply of water in the Tansa tank. The Municipal Commissioner pointed out again that the population of the city would increase in the next seven or eight years and the Corporation should make arrangement in time for the contingency. He also assured the House that there was no danger of water being contaminated owing to the diversion of the Vaiterna river.

Dr. J. A. De Souza appealed the good sense and fair judgment of the House to sanction the survey as it was the only way in his opinion to supply copious water to the city.

WHAT ABOUT PAST GUARANTEES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman quoted a portion of the speech of Mr. H. B. Clayton, late Municipal Commissioner, stating in 1927 that for 20 years to come there would be no water scarcity in Bombay. He also quoted the speech of Dr. S. S. Batliwala in 1927 during the inauguration ceremony of Tansa triplication scheme that it would meet all the possiole contingencies of a growing city. Mr. Nariman appealed the House not to be swayed by mere sentiments as the new scheme would land the Corporation to a financial disaster.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar pointed out that Vaiterna was overflowing for seven months in a year and the best way to overflow Tansa was to utilize water of Vaiterna.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit supported the proposition.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin requested the House not to be led by the assurance of Mr. Clayton but to use their own good sense in deciding the question.

Mr. W. H. Neilson farther supported the proposition.

Mr. H. P. Mody said it was against common-sense to raise Tansa dam if there was no water in the lake. It was against all canons of common-sense to expect water when there was failure of monsoon. The Corporation had spent crores of rupees on Tansa scheme, and was it right to hold back the sum of Rs. 40,000 if it was in the interest of the city?

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala moved an amendment to postpone consideration of the matter till the next monsoon.

Mr. V. C. Setalvad seconded the amendment.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said if Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 40,00,000 gave sufficient water to the city, the expenditure was not too much, but if it was otherwise, even an expenditure of a rupee of the tax-payer was a crime. The average rainfall of the last 30 years showed that Providence or mother nature always provided the deficiency the following year. He therefore supported the amendment of Mr. Karanjawala.

The Municipal Commissioner replying to a question from Mr. Nariman said there was not the slightest danger of the Tansa water getting contaminated by the diversion of Vaiterna river as the water would be absolutely purified.

At this stage closure was moved and Mr. Karanjawala's amendment was defeated by 36 votes to 43 in division.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram's amendment to record the recommendation of the Water Committee to survey Vaiterna river was also defeated by 32 votes against 39.

Dr. Viegas' amendment to refer the question to a Committee was then taken to a division and was declared lost by 31 votes against 43.

The original proposition to sanction a sum of Rs. 40,500 for the survey of Vaiterna river was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till 6th January, 1930.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

—:o:—

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15th instant:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,79,10,68
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	1,05,12,53
Gold bullion	32,22,35
Silver bullion	3,46,87
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India—	36,76,09
In England	1,50,34

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 19.

The local cotton market opened at Rs. 316 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled quiet on liquidation. The Indian Government crop estimate of 5,320,000 bales was construed bearish and the market further declined on long liquidation. The crop is smaller than last year and there is premature opening of bolls in Broach district. The moisture in the land is little and arrivals are expected to begin early next month. Jambusar side small arrivals are daily reported. In the absence of sufficient moisture in many districts there will be little hope for a top crop. However everything depends upon eventual weather and we believe the Government estimate is too large. In our country so far forecasting of crops is rather impossible and present estimates are nothing more than guesses which are subject to big revisions. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.

Broach A.-M.	314	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	262	0	0
Oomra Mar.	269	8	0
Oomra May	274	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	207	8	0
Bengal Mar.	217	0	0
Bengal May	224	8	0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

200 Ralli Bros. Nagar 256 1/2
100 Do. Amalner 256
100 Do. Dondaicha 256
100 Do. Arandol 256
100 P. Crystal & Co. Jamjodhpur 218
200 Do. Banosha 267 1/2
100 Do. Amraoti 268
200 Do. Pandurna 282
100 N. Rajaram Sindi 286
100 Do. Kherakya 270
100 Ramgopal Keshavdeo Khurja 217
100 Do. Hansi 220
100 Atlas Mill Sangli 301
100 C. V. Jagjivan Warangam 259
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Pandharpur 272
100 Arjun Khimji Shindurm 258
100 Rathi & Co. Chopal 254
100 P. R Vakharia Malkapur 263-1/2

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Bengal 210 D./J.
Bengal 219 March.
Bengal 227 May.
Broach 316 A./M.
Oomra 262 D./J.
Oomra 271 March.
Oomra 276 May.

SPOT RATE.

	Bombay, Dec. 19.			
Bengal	223	218	213	207
Sind	228	223	218	212
Punjab	223	218	213	207
Rajputana	223	218	213	207
Oomra No. 3	270	267	264	259
C. P. No. 1	287	284	281	276
C. P. No. 2	279	276	273	268

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 18.

Silver—China sold. Buyers holding off. There is very little doing.

Spot	22-1/4
Forward	22-5/16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 18.

Demand Bills 487.75

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 18.

Copper Braziers £92-1/2.
Yellow Metal £69-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £19-1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £12-5/8.
Tin English Ingots £184.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 18.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Jan/April delivery sellers 30/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—May/August delivery sellers 37/9.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—Dec/Jan. shipment quoted £7-15.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—Dec/Jan shipment sellers £16-16-3.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—Dec/Jan. shipment quoted £18-7-6.

LINSEED.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—December shipment sellers £22-12-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—April/May shipment sellers £20-10.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—Dec/Jan. shipment Hull. sellers £19-1-3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—December shipment sellers £23.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 18.

T T Berlin on London 20.37-7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10.
T T Brussels on London 34.86.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 93.24.
T T Berne on London 25.10.
T T Paris on London 123.93.
T T London on Prague 164.43.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15/16 Jany.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 1/2
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 134 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 132

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 117 3/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 149 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 1/8 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 1/2 19th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 18th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.860 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.10 18th inst.
London/Italy 93.25 18th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steadier.

Gold £4-4-10 1/4 17th inst. £4-4-10 3/4 18th inst.

Silver London Ready 22 3/8 17th inst. 22 1/4 18th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 7/16 17th inst. 22 5/16 18th inst.

Silver New York Ready 49 17th inst. 48 7/8 18th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 13/16 per cent 17th inst. 4 13/16 per cent. 18th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent. 17th inst. 4 3/4 per cent. 18th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 3/4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 5 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver. China sold. Buyers holding off. There is very little doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 77
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 95/10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/2/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/5
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/13
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates.— 7 Jan. settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 57/14/0 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/2/0

Tone of market.—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

3 Months Discounts 4 13/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Call Money 2 3/4 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS & SHARES

Narrow Trading Affair.

RATHER QUIET SESSION.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

There being no hope of any change in the present Exchange ratio, the air in the share market was bearish. After opening prices declined but later on rallied on short covering. Tata Steel shares recovered from Rs. 255/- to 260/-. It was a narrow trading affair and although the market displayed a steady tone towards the close, the conditions were rather quiet. To-day's closing rates were as under:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Adv. 335-0; Apollo Mills 2-12; Bombay Cotton 152-8; Bombay Dyeing 698-12; Century 286-4; Central India 452-8; Colaba Land 134-6; Crescent 79-6; Dawn Mills 472-8; E. D. Sassoon 0-6-1/4; Elphinstone 6-0; Ebrahim Pabaney 126-4; Edward Sassoon 65-0; Fazulbhoy 481-14; Finlay 99-12; Gokak 148-12; Hindustan 1,850-0; Indian Manfg. 1,200-0; Indore Malwa 352-8; Kastoorchand 8-10; Khatau 83-12; Kohinoor 152-8; Lakshmi 1,470-0; Madhowji 28-12; Maneckji Petit 1,100-0; Morarji 700-0; Model Nagpur 76-4; Mysore 153-12; New Great 162-8; Pearl 285-10; Phoenix 312-8; Premier 2-0; Sassoon Silk 60-0; Simplex 33-12; Sholapur 2,675-0; Swadeshi 382-8; Swan 93-12; Tata Mills 22-8; Vishnu 2,425-0.

HYDRO & ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad Electris 132-8; Andhra Valley Ordy 665-0; Andhra Valley Pref. 1,042-8; Bom. Tram Ordy. 136-4; Bombay Tram Pref. 64-0; Karachi Electric 145-0; Surat Electric 125-0; Tata Hydro Ordy. 1,172-8; Tata Hydro Pref. 1,070-0; Tata 8 per cent Deb. 106-6; Tata Power Ordy. 503-12; Tata Power Pref. 1,047-8.

BANKS.

Imperial P. Paid 1,335-0; Imperial P. Paid 330-0; Bank of Baroda 77-0; Bank of India 94-4; Bom. Prov. Co-op. 61-0; Central Bank 16-12; Eastern Bank 87-8; Union Bank 3-7.

CEMENT & MANGANESE.

Bundi Cement 15-0; Central India Mng. 4-4; Gwalior Cement 90-0; Indian Cement 240-0; Katni Cement Ordy. 173-2; Katni Cement Def. 615-0; Shivrajpur 14-8; Punjab Cement 10-15; United Cement 61-0.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 830-0; Amritsar Patti Old 113-12; Amritsar Patti New 57-0; Central Provinces 86-8; Dhond Baramati 97-0; Gujerat 80-0; Hoshiarpur Doab 81-0; Larkhana 88-0; Mandra Bhon 70-0; Mymensing Rebate 86-0; Mymensing Otd. 90-0; Pachora Jamner 85-0; Sara Sirajgunj 78-0; Sialkot Norowal 89-0; Sind Light 62-0; Tapti Valley 672-8; Upper Sind Light 81-4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdowns 295-0; Br. Burma Petrol 4-13; Bom. Burma Old 748-2; Bom. Burma New 267-8; Bom. Steamer 211-4; Bom. Telephone 54-12; Bom. 8-1/2 per cent Deb. 55-8; Indian Bleaching 101-4; Jupiter Insur. 11-4; Mackenzies 115-0; New Ind. Insur. 19-10; Port Canning 580-0; Scindia Steam 10-14. Tata Conston. 37-0; Tata Iron & S. Ordy. 56-12; Tata Def. 260-10; Tata 1st Pref. 130-0; Tata 2nd Pref. 76-12; Tata Oil 12-8.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

	Bombay, Dec. 19. Bales. Arrivals	Rate. Rs.
Ujjain	1000	305/20
Indore	300	250/70
Ratlam	50	325/55
Senabad	200	280/82
Bir	200	278/80
Buranpur	200	280/82
Amalner	400	260/65
Dhulia	400	268/73
Chopda	100	280/82
Nagpur	450	295/310
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	100	325/35
Lyalpur (Desh)	400	330/35
Onkara	400	230/35
Abohar	500	325/30
Tandlianwada	150	
Chandosi	100	245/50
Amraoti	350	260/65
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	260/65
Ganga Khed	300	270/75
	Carts Arrivals	Rates Rs.
Khandwa	900	275/80
Wardha	900	275/77
Wun	900	280/85
Pandharkawada	500	280/85
Yeotmal	800	280/85
Arvi	800	290/95
Nanded	500	330/40
Latur	300	332/37
Parbani	400	310/20
Khandesh		255/65
Ahmednagar		260/82
Jalna		262/65
Bijapur		265/67
Bengal U. P.		215/20
Khamgam	800	265/75
Jalgaon		265/70
C. P. No. 2		270/72
Kudchi		305/10
Mathia		250/52
Pachora		265/70
Puana	300	300/305
Harda	400	275/80
Pandharpur	300	275/80
Hingoli	500	270/75
Karanja	400	270/75
Sailu	250	260/70
Shedbal		280/90
Pandurna		280/90
Kasur (Bengal)		225/30
Hinganghat		275/80
Warora		280/85
Pulgaon		250/60
Ranala		255/65
Nandarbar		250/60
Katol		290/95
Vamboria		250/60
Sirpur		260/65
Malkapur		265/70
Sanavad		265/70
Kumpta		285/310
Tirupur Cambodia		360/70

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.	Opening	Closing
December		9.06 plus .08
January	9.07	9.12 plus .08
February		9.15 plus .08
March	9.18	9.23 plus .08
April		9.26 plus .09
May	9.28	9.33 plus .08
June		9.34 plus .09
July	9.34	9.39 plus .08
August		9.37 plus .08
September		9.36 plus .08
October	9.31	9.35 plus .08
November		9.37 plus .08
December		9.38 plus .08
January, 1931		9.38 plus .08
Middling Spot		9.37 plus .06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.35 plus .05
Scinde, Fine	5.60 plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	5.85 plus .05
Bengal, Good	5.10 plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	5.35 plus .05
Bengal, Fine	5.60 plus .05
Oomra, Good	6.35 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	6.65 plus .05
Oomra, Fine	6.95 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	7.35 plus .05
Broach, Fine	7.60 plus .05
Broach, Superfine	7.85 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

January	13.51 plus .19
March	13.61 plus .12
May	13.74 plus .09
July	13.89 plus .07
November	13.97 plus .07
December	13.97 plus .07
Sakellardis, F.G.F. Spot	14 10 plus 10

AMERICAN PRODUCE CROPS.

—:o:—

Latest Estimates.

American South and North Governments crop report of production is as under:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	578,336,000,000
Spring	175,792,000,000
Corn	2,622,000,000
Oats	1,238,000,000
Rye	40,629,000,000

AMERICAN COTTON YARNS.

New York, Dec. 17.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb., 10-12-1929 33, 17-12-1929 32-1/2, Cents —1/2.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb., 10-12-1929 48-1/2, 17-12-1929 48-1/4, Cents —2-1/4.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb., 10-12-1929 62, 17-12-1929 61-1/2, Cents —1/2.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 47/8, Highest Rs. 47/13, Lowest Rs. 47/1/6, Closing Rs. 47/5.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 48/11, Highest Rs. 49/12, Closing Rs. 49/11.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 8d. sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

London, Dec. 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality.) Spot d.9-5/8 sellers.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 18.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-3/4

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GIVE US AN UNAPPROACHABLE POSITION.

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WERNHER BEIT PRIZE, 1928. awarded in Accountancy Group Diploma among those who secure **"Distinction" in all subjects,** was secured by a Davar's College boy **among thousands competing** all over the British Empire (the United Kingdom, the Colonies and Dependancies) in the London Chamber of Comerce Senior Examination. The 1929 declaration of award anxiously awaited.

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The right plain Chocolate—not too bitter, not too sweet.

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The right Chocolate for bridging gaps between meals; Plain or milk, with whole almonds and raisins.

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The right Milk Chocolate with the new delicious flavour.

—if it's Rowntree's

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY DECEMBER 20, 1929.

INCONSEQUENTIAL.

—:o:—

There is an old English adage which says that sweet words butter no parsnips. Indian readers of Mr. Benn's speech on the resolution moved by Mr. Fenner Brockway in the Commons on Wednesday will be irresistibly reminded of this adage. Mr. Brockway in his speech proposing the resolution stated that the essentials of whole-hearted co-operation were that the Indian representation at the Round Table Conference should be "really reflective" of Indian opinion, that the Bill to be discussed at this Conference should embody the principles of Dominion Status and that the "political persecution carried on in India during the last two years should be definitely ended". The Commons agreed to Mr. Brockway's motion without eliciting any definite declaration from the Secretary of State for India regarding these three essentials indicated by the mover. All that the debate elicited from Mr. Benn was a speech profuse with platitudinous sympathy for Indian aspirations, the spokesman put up by the Tories agreeing with the general tenor of Mr. Brockway's motion as it was 'harmless", while the Liberal leaders took the significant course of being silent during the debate.

But Mr. Benn, after all his reiterated emphasis upon securing good-will and co-operation from India and assuring Indians that in Britain "there was a vast amount of sympathy" for them, said not one word which could induce them to entertain the hope that the initiative for declaring a general political amnesty in India and accepting other conditions precedent to India's co-operation would come from Whitehall. The consideration of the question of amnesty Mr. Benn cleverly shelved on to the "man on the spot", Lord Irwin. This was quite in tune with the significant advice tendered to him from the Tory benches. Sir Samuel Hoare, earlier in the debate, had declared that he would have preferred to leave to the Viceroy, "without any reminder from this House, to deal in his own way with the question of political prosecutions". Mr. Benn's attitude in regard to this vital matter is, therefore, such as to leave no reason for the Tories to quarrel with it. In fact the easy consent of the Opposition groups to the passage of Mr. Brockway's resolution is sure to raise the legitimate suspicion in India whether this all-party unity in the Commons on the Indian issue is not a cleverly stage-managed affair and whether the move for a Round Table Conference is not, after all, a "trap", as Mahatma Gandhi suggested it might be, when in a cable to Mr. Brockway he desired definite evidence from the British people that they were ready to show a "change of heart" towards India.

It was easily in Mr. Benn's power to utilize the opportunity provided in Wednesday's debate to show to the Indian people that the MacDonald Government were willing to agree to the pre-requisites of co-operation laid down by Indian leaders in the Delhi manifesto and in the subsequent reiteration and elucidation of that manifesto at Allahabad. Mr. Benn failed to seize the opportunity. Instead, he talked of the "winning card of argument" and "the losing card of non-coperation". The MacDonald Government and the British people should be under no delusion on one vital point. Indians will not go to the Round Table Conference merely to argue their fitness for Swaraj. They demand that their representatives will meet the representatives of the British people in the same way as two equal High-Contracting Parties meet to negotiate a Treaty and at the Conference which will ensue the question would be how to implement the details of Dominion Status, not whether it is advisable to grant it to them. They have clearly and unequivocally laid down the conditions precedent to their acceptance of the Round Table proposal. Their premier political organisation, the one political body in the country which is above communal and sectarian considerations and is truly representative of Indian opinion, shall have the largest representation at the Conference. There must be declared a general political amnesty immediately, as an index of the sincerity of the British desire that "painful chapters" in the relations between Britain and India are to be closed and the Conference must proceed on the agreed fact that Dominion Status has been granted to this country. Mr. Benn made a miserable attempt to mislead the Commons by contending that "in Indian affairs there is Dominion Status already in action". He instanced the case of fiscal autonomy and of latitude in store-purchase. As regards both these points he has evidently been wrongly informed. How can Indians be asked to believe that they enjoy fiscal autonomy when they notice that the Government of India have not moved one little inch in providing measures to give effective protection to the Indian textile industry, although public opinion in India has repeatedly demanded it? And how can Indians swallow the tall talk about latitude in store-purchase when they see that a hue and cry is raised in Parliament the moment orders for the purchase of Indian stores are placed elsewhere than in Britain? Mr. Benn's speech is a clever essay in the art of procrastination and of allaying the misgivings of the Tories and the Liberals. But Indians have no reason to enthuse over it. They will stick to the "winning-card" of non-co-operation, if the result of the Irwin-Gandhi pourparlers proves a disappointment to them.

"THE SPLENDOUR THAT WAS 'IND'"

—:o:—

This sumptuous volume, written by Prof. K. T. Shah, and brought out by Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala and Sons, effectively summarises the contribution made to the civilisation of the world by India in centuries past. When India puts forward a claim to enjoy complete self-government for herself, the disinterested outsider may be pardoned if he wonders, just for a second, what precisely the world at large may expect from a self-governing, autonomous India, which that country cannot now contribute to the civilisation and progress of the world. And we in this country, if we would enrol the moral support and the conscience of the civilised world in our favour during our fight for freedom,—we, too, are bound to afford such assurance to the disinterested but cultured and sympathetic observer, such guarantees as lie in our power to assure him that the progress of the world would be quickened, deepened and enriched in every possible way, if we in our country cease to be foreigners, if we obtain an effective right to call ourselves real citizens of a civilised and progressive commonwealth. On the eve of the fruition of this struggle of India for independence, or at least for complete autonomy, some such assurance, rooted indelibly in our past, and fortified unshakably by the proof of actual achievement, would be doubly welcome. The enterprise, therefore, of Prof. K. T. Shah in summing up the story of centuries and millenia in two hundred and odd pages of terse, brilliant sentences, with a wealth of illustration enhancing the intrinsic merit of the word a hundredfold is doubly welcome. The work, as remarked by the author in the Preface, is the outcome of a series of lectures on "The Outlines of Indian Civilisation", whch he delivered last year at the St. Xavier's College; and which, even then, evoked so much interest in the public that attended them that there was more than one correspondent of this paper, who expressly suggested that the substance of those lectures should not be wasted as the spoken word often is but should be embodied in some perennial form. That desire has now been acceded to in a form far more complete and satisfying than those lectures could be. The illustrations are more numerous than it was possible to introduce in the course of those lectures and they are much more appropriate. And though the price may at first sight seem considerable, compared with the wealth of information given in the book, compared also with the get-up of the work,—an exclusively Indian production in every sense, of which the Publishers may well be proud,—it is the best and cheapest work of its kind available.able.

Lord Ronaldshay, formerly Governor of Bengal, and himself no mean student of Indian life and sentiment, has written a glowing Foreward to the book, which summarises its main chapters in less than three thousand words. A glance at that Introduction suffices to show that the author has not omitted a single department of the cultural history and achievements of India in the past—upto the death of the last of the Great Mughals,—nor overlooked in his all-embracive survey any province or people in this vast country. The story of these achievements is an epic in itself; and the author is in every way a fit artist to reproduce it in a few masterly touches, with all the glowing hues that an ardent imagination and a passionate patriotism can command. For our present purpose, however, the work is of interest inasmuch as it furnishes to the disinterested outsider the best assurance of India's possibilities in the cause of the spiritual and cultural development of mankind, without which the world would be the poorer indeed. There is something, we notice on a careful study of this comprehensive summary of India's Living Past, in the geniu of our people, which is impossible to discover in anything like an equal proportion in any other people; and which is by itself so satisfying, so comforting and withal elevating, that India may well promise to continue the same contribution that she has made in the past to the future progress of the human race. She is the land where some of the greatest religions of the world took their being. She is the land where Art and Science reached their highest level, and of which in some departments, the world has not yet seen the like since. If Indians of only two hundred years ago could achieve such greatness and make such solid contribution, there is no reason to fear that the same people, once more free from the incubus of foreign domination and universal suppression, will not rise to still greater heights in the immediate future as well.

This is the permanent value of Prof. Shah's work to the world at large. In itself, the author has not spared any labour in scholarship or research that a work of this kind demands, though he himself very modestly disclaims any pretensions to original research. The European scholars like Sir Thomas Arnold or Lord Ronaldshay, who have had the opportunity to see the work in manuscript, are unanimous in the praise of the style and substance adorning this very opportune publication. And, in addition, the pages of the work have been increased by a short but select bibliography of literature relating to Indian culture and history, both from the original sources of the classic Indian languages and the modern researches of Western savants, which add to the value of the work. The discerning reader will, however, assess for himself its true worth; and we have no doubt, for ourselves, that it would be assessed very high indeed.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL.

RACIAL DISTINCTION IN EDUCATION.

(By B. M. D.)

In this article we shall dedicate a few more instances of the glaring racial discriminations made ...or connived at by the British Government, in the Educational sphere, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the coastal trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

In his book "Modern India" (published in 1926, by the Labour Publishing Co.) Dr. V. H. Rutherford writes:—

"After a century and a half of British rule, India is still without a national system of education, is still without a national system of training colleges for teachers, is still without a national system of schools for children, is still without free and compulsory education."

THE GREAT FAILURE.

"How great is the failure may be measured in the amount of illiteracy amongst the people—91.8 per cent were illiterate in 1921,.. and in the fact that education is the first need of agricultural and industrial development, of economic and political emancipation, and of the drawing out of the noblest and the best in the life of the individual and the nation."

"In spite of Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1854, in which he urged the Government to create a system of education leading up from the elementary schools to the Indian universities, 'the Sadler Commission still looked in vain three-quarters of a century later' for any system; and in spite of the recommendations of Lord Ripon's Commission in 1882, to establish primary education, the Government of India continued to neglect the foundation of education, the primary school—and to concentrate on the secondary schools and the universities. "It looks as if fear to educate its future masters dictated this policy of the Government of India."

GANDHIJI'S VIEW.

"From neglect of popular education the Government descended to opposition to private schools and colleges."

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

"In my opinion the existing system of education is defective. A boy is never taught to have any pride in his surroundings. The higher he goes the farther he is removed from his surroundings..... His own civilisation is presented to him as imbecile, barbarous, superstitious and useless for all practical purposes..... In India, where more than 80 per cent of the population is agricultural and 10 per cent industrial, it is a crime to make education merely literary and to unfit boys and girls for manual work."

DESCRIMINATION BEHWEEN RACES.

Mr. Besant writes:

"The stunting of the Indian race under British rule begins with the education of the children. The schools (which are under British control) differentiate between British and Indian teachers. The students see first class Indian teachers superceded by young and third rate foreigners; foreign history is more important than Indian; to have written on English villages is a qualification for teaching economics in India; the whole atmosphere of the school and college emphasises the superiority of the foreigner. The whole education of the country is planned on foreign models, and its object is to serve foreign rather than native ends, to make docile government servants rather than patriotic citizens. High spirit, courage, self-respect are not encouraged, and docility is regarded as the most precious quality in the student. Pride in country, patriotism, ambition are looked upon as dangerous. English instead of Indian ideals are exalted; the blessings of a foreign rule and the incapacity of Indians are constantly inculcated."

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore says:

CONTRAST WITH JAPAN.

"Japan has made remarkable progress, but given equal opportunity, India would do as well. We are not intellectually inferior to the Japanese. Possibly we are in some crafts: but in pure thought we are superior; and even in the crafts in which they excel, we were once quite their equals, and would be now if not fettered and hindered. The Japanese have been free to educate themselves and do send their young men to all universities of the world to acquire knowledge. But every Indian feels, and every candid observer of the subject must admit, that England has conceived it to be her interest to keep us weak and has discouraged education. In the laboratories she dislikes us to acquire science and to pursue research. In almost every way she has persistently striven to repress and cramp our economic development."

Professor S. Radha-krishna, in his Presidential address at the All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Association, 1927, said:—

"The educational policy of the Government trains men into docile tools of an external authority, it does not help them to become self-respecting citizens of a free nation. Love of one's native land is the basis of all progress. This principle is recognised in all countries. But in our unfortunate country it is the other way.. Indian history is taught to impress on us the one Lesson that 'India has failed.' The worst form of bondage is that of depression and dejection, which creeps on defeated peoples, breeding in them loss of faith in themselves. The aim of true education should be to keep alive the spark of internal pride and self-respect."

Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Lecturer in the State University of Iowa, says:

"Although technological institutes and agricultural schools are a prime necessity in the economic life of any country, there has not been and is not any adequate provision for the creation of them in India. Had India possessed like Japan, a national government free to rule its own destiny, the situation would have been very different."

(To be Continued.)

POONA DAY BY DAY.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 18.

Two leaders of the Untouchables, Mang by caste addressed a public meeting in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. G. V. Ketkar. Mr. Vayadande and Mr. Sakat spoke on the question of removal of Untouchability. The audience, of course, was meagre but the speakers spike with sincerity. They pointed out historically how the efforts of some earnest Touchables themselves had brought about the advancement of their communities. They advocated that change of public opinion was the only effective method of removing Untouchability. A tremendous change had been effected in the public opinion and still more change would have been made, had no reaction taken place on account of the resort to measures like the Temple-entry Satyagraha.

BATTLE OF PLACES FOR COURT.

Talegaon Dhamdhere or Ghodnadi? That is the issue in the mind of the residents of Shirur Taluka in Poona District. The Court is at present at Talegaon and now is seriously proposed to be removed to Ghodnadi which is a more central place for all concerned. It is claimed for Ghodnadi that Government buildings are ready built there. But the people of Talegaon offer to build at their own cost and not Government's. Ghodnadi, though on the direct motor-road to Ahmadnagar, is said to be at one corner of the district, while Talegoan also on a motor-road is in the heart of the Taluka. "Kesari", last week, closed with the proposal of transfering the Court to Ghodnadi by way of experiment and since then there has been a stir in Talegaon. It is learnt that they have written to the Government to suspend the execution of the proposal and have offered to collect Rs. 30,000 for the erection of a suitable building.

TER-CENTENARY OF SHIVAJI'S BIRTH.

In the month of March next falls the tri-centenary of Shivaji's birth. It is proposed to celebrate the day throughout Maharashtra in a magnificent manner. At Junnar in which Taluka the fort of Shivneri, the birth-place of Shivaji, is situated, a Reception Committee has been formed to begin the preparations. The Raigad Memorial Committee is meeting on the 5th of January in Poona to consider this and other questions. On the coronation day of Shivaji also, that is in May, at Raigad a grand programme is proposed to be carried out. Several volumes, English and Marathi, bearing with the several aspects of Shivaji's life are to be published. Historical scholars and researchers like Mr. Sen of Bengal, Deshpande, Apte, Potdar, Mujumdar, Kelkar are going to contribute to these memorial volumes. Some of them are in the press. The English translation of some Dutch documents about Shivaji is being done for publication and it is said to be a very important historical record.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar leaves Poona to-morrow for Barshi to attend a meeting of the Advisory Council of the Barsi Light Railway. He will start for Lahore on the 22nd by the G. I. P. Punjab Mail to reach Lahore in time for the Punjab Hindu Conference to be held on the 24th.

Two-hundred and ten delegates have been elected from Maharashtra for the Lahore Congress. About one hundred will attend.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Costly Mistake.

The news that a number of Natives were killed in disturbances in Nigeria, owing to the "mistake" of Government troops in firing a volley into an excited crowd instead of firing over its head will doubtless lead to searching interpellations in the British Parliament, because that body fortunately does possess an element which is deeply anxious that mal-administration in Africa should be promptly exposed and reform secured. The native agitation is understood to have been due to low price of produce and apprehensions that there would be a levy of additional taxation. The authorities in Nigeria must have been considerably out of touch with Native feeling otherwise they would not have been compelled to take to panicky measures like ordering the crowd to be dispersed by threats of shooting. The threat was misconstrued by the police as a regular order to fire and a considerable number of human lives were lost. It is to be seen what measures the Colonial office will take to bring to book those responsible for the loss of life or will it be regarded only as a costly administrative mistake due to "error of judgment"?

Foolish And Annoying.

A Free Press message from Lahore gives an account of the annoying experience Dr. Satyapal, the well-known Punjab Congressman, is having of constant shadowing by the Police wherever he goes for the collection of funds for the Lahore Congress. Dr. Satyapal remarks that he is not the only person who is constantly being followed by the C.I.D. "Public money", he says, "is squandered in the unholy pursuit of harassing Nationalists who strive for the country's freedom". The crudity of police methods in the Punjab is notorious. But we should have imagined that the Government of that Province had by now at least learnt the wisdom of putting a stop to this foolish and annoying practice of indiscriminate shadowing of politicians. Nothing is more calculated to widen the gulf of distrust between officialdom and the public in the Punjab than the continuance of this practice.

Important Exhibition.

In an age of greed and transparent vulgarity the artist and his work, it is no wonder, are constantly denied the chance to be seen. Not that the custom of the casual exhibitions where the pictures are massively mixed up is altogether unknown. There are, however, occasions when the individual artist and his individual work are rarely seen. More often than not they are found in uncongenial company and surroundings. The exhibition of the work of Mr. Manindra Gupta arranged by the "Rasa-Mandal" is an important and healthy departure. For, it affords the chance to the individual artist. Mr. Manindra Gupta has graduated from the art institute at Shantiniketan. Mr. Gupta's sojourn in Ceylon has also enriched his work appreciably. In the display of over thirty-five exhibits, paintings and drawings, of varying interest, Mr. Gupta reveals his grasp of the elements of unity underneath the art of India and Ceylon. The ancient frescoes from Ceylon copied by Mr. Gupta are also a noticeable feature of the exhibition at Blavatsky Lodge The exhibition, opened to-day and to be continued till Sunday evening, deserves the attention of all interested in the advancement of Indian art.

Cause And Effect.

Binks: "I wonder this rotten club doesn't drive you to matrimony?"

Jinks: "My dear sir, matrimony drove me to this club".

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Hints For Racegoers.

(BY "PILOT".)

Everything is in good order for the Fifth Winter Fixture and an excellent meeting is in prospect. Ten races will provide backers with ample scope for wagering and the inclusion of events for newly landed gives the racing an added interest.

* * * *

One of the big prizes to be won is the Windsor Plate. A smart lot of runners are engaged and a stirring finish is anticipated.

* * * *

DELTOS ran a great race in the Victory Plate last week and though seven furlongs is a trifle short for this long striding son of Volta he should be thereabouts.

* * * *

LIPSTOWN will probably carry the confidence of his connections. He must figure prominently.

For those who like a long shot a furlong for CUL-DE-SAC is advised. He has been shaping like a winner on the track.

* * * *

RYAN has so far failed to win a race for his patron, Mr. Pine. He may saddle a winner in MILLTOWN who is engaged for the Manchester Plate. This mare likes a distance of ground and that she is in nice turn at the moment is evident from the manner she is shaping on the track.

* * * *

With PANDORA'S BOX among the "struck-outs" it is more than likely that GLEN will be the hope of Godfrey's stable. The four-year old was fast training on at the end of the last season.

* * * *

LOOSE MOMENTS may not stay the mile and a quarter, but he is worth a following if at a nice price.

* * * *

It seems as though SHINING STAR'S turn to win a race has arrived at last. This colt must be troubling the judge in the Noel Handicap.

* * * *

I am told that Godfrey fancies the chances of his three-year old FRANK DALE.

* * * *

Form horses here are SOME LADY and THIS FREEDOM.

* * * *

An opportunity is afforded backers to retrieve some of the money lost on NIX in a previous essay. The colt starts with a bright chance in the Carlisle Plate to be run over 7 furlongs.

* * * *

PROSE AND VERSE should be about the hardest to beat.

* * * *

FUNNY FACE will make a bold attempt to maintain an unbeaten certificate in the Andheri Plate, Division I.

* * * *

Two horses that should present a danger are SANNAM and AVAR.

* * * *

HARSAK is expected to improve on a recent second. Yussuf Haroon has the grey in top-hole mettle again.

* * * *

KAYID SAUD has a touch of class about him and won a nice race recently apparently without any undue effort. Must take a lot of beating again.

* * * *

ZAFAR takes the eye in another sub-division of the Andheri Plate. He had poor sort of handling last week.

* * * *

AKRAM is bound to add plenty of life to the finish.

* * * *

Newly landed that should pay to follow are ISFOOG, DE LAIR, RIALTO, RIN TIN TIN, ANCHOR and MUDHOOL (late Traifi).

TURF NEWS.

—:o:—

Why Atreas Failed In King's Cup.

Turf critics in Calcutta attribute Atreas' poor performance in the King Emperor's Cup in the fact that he was suffering from skin soreness. The chestnut showed signs of incipient leg trouble in Poona and I mentioned in these columns that he is not quite the same horse he was when he carried off the big prizes at Headquarters last year.

An evening contemporary has evidently been mixed up in discribing the horse's ailment. As far as I am aware "skin soreness" is not a malady peculiar to the equine species.

NEW RACE IN BOMBAY PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

Irwin Cup For Arabs In Class I.

The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. had decided to include a special race in the programme for the meeting to be held on January 18th, 1930. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin will be in Bombay at about that time and in their honour the Irwin Cup will be one of the prizes competed for. It is intended for Arabs in Class I and the distance of the race will be 1-1/4 miles.

Boxing In England.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The fight for British Middleweight Championship Hood and Harvey drew over 15 rounds.—Reuter.

The first session of the All-India Goshala Conference will be held at Allahabad during a Kumbha Mela arrangement has been made to erect the pandal on the bank of the Triveni, near the Fort.

BOXING IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

Middleweight Championship.

HOOD FORCES HARVEY TO A DRAW.

LONDON, Dev. 18.

In the fight for the British Middleweight Championship Jack Hood and Len Harvey drew over fifteen rounds.—Reuter.

The Birmingham borer Jack Hood was giving away, weight but mainly by brilliant boxing he negatived the efforts of the hard hitting Harvey to land a knock-out. The pair had met previously when Harvey claimed a narrow points victory.

LOCAL STEWARDS GET BUSY.

—:o:—

Arab Trainer Warned.

The stewards of the W. I. T. C. held an inquiry into the discrepancy in the running of the Arab horse Abrash in the Bhuleshwar Plate, Div. I. run on December 7, as compared with his running in the Borivli Plate, Div. II. run last Saturday.

On the former occasion, when Abrash went out as two to one favourite, it was nowhere, and on the latter occasion when it was a 19 to 1 chance, it finished third.

After considering the evidence, the stewards expressed themselves as extremely dissatisfied with the running of Abrash in the Bhuleshwar plate, Div. I, on December 7 and severely cautioned the trainer Syed Fatah as to the running of his horses in the future.

Yet another trainer has had been up before the stewards and it is pleasing to note that the local Executive is up and doing. Syed Fatah has been let off with a caution but no mention is made whether the jockey who rode Abrash when he failed to figure as prominently as expected, was also questioned. It is well known that Mr. Samarji the owner of Abrash fancied and backed his horse on the day in question and no one was more mystified than himself when the grey failed to show up.

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(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

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SECRETS OF THE EAST.

—:o:—

Arabian Nights' Tale.

"Secrets of the East," the new film to be released at the Rialto for a week from this Saturday, is obviously "Oriental" and frankly spectacular. It has all the elements of the class the West has been accustomed to describe as "Oriental." Almost every convention of western belief in things "Oriental" has been duly respected. The sultan's court, love intrigues, romance, magic and mystery, harem scenes and scenes of cruelty, desert wilderness, royal pomp, music and the dance, all have been assigned their expected place. It is a film version of "Oriental" life from the Arabian Nights. Actually, it was filmed partly in Northern Africa and partly on the French and Italian Rivera. Some vivid glimpses of the natural charm of these places have been obtained for its setting.

Nikolas Kohn, who interprets Ali the poor cobbler and merry adventurer, saves by his skill the continuity of interest in the film which would otherwise have appeared truncated. For, it would appear that the censor had been actively busy with the film. The gentle humour and humanity of the poor cobbler, slave-driven by a shrew and pre-occupied with magic dreams of royal pomp, make of the film an effective contrast, the contast between the dreams and realities of human life.

EKALBARA FAIR.

—: o :—

(From a correspondent).

A great annual fair was held on 17th November in the saintly memory of Pir Kayamuddin Bawa Sahib, a saint of great reputed holiness, on his anniversary, at Ekalbara, in the district of Baroda, where thousands of people had assembled to celebrate the occasion. The scene was gay with a large number of tents, shops and booths put up in the place. Every arrangement was made by Pir Motamiya Sahib of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol who is the occupant of the saint's gadi. The fair lasted for four days and supplied festive food to the pilgrims binding them in friendly tie. The saint was a pioneer of Hindu-Muslim unity in Gujerat and his successors also have stuck to the same noble traditions.

GHATKOPER-KIROL MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

—:o:—

Mr. Jamnadas Meghji has issued the following appeal to the voters of "B" Ward:—

"I am standing as an independant candidate from the "B" Ward for the coming Municipal election to be held on Saturday (the 21st inst.) It is well known that I am maintaining for the last 25 years a well-equipped charitable dispensary under the charge of a competant Medical Officer which is open to all castes, including "untouchables". A free library is also maintained for the last few years. As president of the Ghatkoper Hindu Sabha in 1927 I devoted my time, money and influence in organising on a sound basis, with up-to-date exercise implements, a phisique culture institute, and thereby have supplied a long-standing want of the public of Ghatkoper, in co-operation with the then members of the Managing Committee of the said Hindu Sabha. So, I appeal to my voters to lend me their support (as they did in the last election in 1926 December) by giving me one of their two votes which they are entitled to, by being present at the election booth, on 21st inst. at Ramji Asar School compound.

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BANDRA MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD.

—:o:—

Storm Over Summary Dismissal Of Teachers.

A special meeting of the above Board was convened on Thursday, the 12th instant, to consider the resignations of seven, out of eight teachers, on the A. V. School Staff, Mr. Hiralal M. Desai presiding. Out of 9 members 8 were present.

The proceedings began with a resolution from Rao Saheb J. Motiram to the effect that all those teachers be summarily dismissed, Mr. J. Parreira seconding it.

To this an amendment was proposed by Mr. M. B. Sawant, that the teachers concerned be given a fair opportunity to explain themselves, that the Headmaster be asked to supply the Board a full and free statement of the case, inas-much as the Board was not in possession of complete material on the point, and till then the teachers be asked to withhold their resignations. The amendment being duly seconded was put to vote, 4 being for it and 4 against it. The Chairman thereupon declared the amendment negatived, and the original motion was carried, without putting it to vote.

INJUNCTION AGAINST DISMISSAL.

It is learnt from reliable source that one of the members of the Board then hurried to the Court on Monday last and prayed for an injunction, on the score of irregular procedure, with which the dismissal resolution was passed, restraining the execution of the order of dismissal against the teachers, pending the decision of the General Board, summoned at the requisition of some members. The injunction was granted. Messrs. Balsara and Wagh appeared for the plaintiff.

BEGINNING OF THE SAD EPISODE.

According to the version of the teachers the whole matter cropped up as follows:—The Administrative Officer is alleged to have insulted the teachers, who in a meeting protested against his conduct, informing the Chairman of the same. Matters, however, did not improve. All the teacners sent in their resignations, but through the intervention of some respectable local residents, a compromise was arrived at between the Chairman and the teachers, that upon the latter signing an expression of regret the whole matter was to be shelved and the Administrative Officer was to be instructed. It is further alleged that the teachers on their own part fulfilled their side of the compromise, whereupon the Chairman, in violation of his own side of the compromise, took further action in the matter, which ought to have been deemed as having been ended. This necessitated the present resignation of teachers.

Chairman Interviewed.

—:o:—

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" correspondent the Chairman of the Board said: "The attitude of the teachers and the Headmaster of the Bandra Municipal A. V. School is hasty and deplorable in so far as obtaining a legal restraint on the resolution of the School Board."

MOVE FOR COMPROMISE.

Before the inquiry had finally concluded, some of the local residents intervened on behalf of the teachers, and at an interview at the Chairman's bungalow, a compromise was arrived at. The teachers apologised for their conduct.

Then, the Chairman, to prevent such an occurrence in future, issued a standing order prohibiting the holding of censure meetings in the School premises without the previous consent of the authorities. This order was construed as an affront by the teachers, who again tendered their resignations, which was considered at the School Board meeting.

Mr. Desai stated that all along he had been dealing with the affair in a very lenient manner and was very reluctant to take drastic measures. He even pointed out the resolution of the Board which did not summarily dismiss the teachers but only "thought it desirable in the interests of discipline and efficiency".

A PRAYER FOR STAYING ORDER.

The storm did not end there, but was further augmented by Mr. M. B. Sawant who obtained an injunction restraining the Board from acting upon the resolution. Prof. J. F. R. Almeida has requested, in a letter to the President of the Municipality that the operation of the resolution of the School Board be stayed till the matter is discussed at the special meeting called for on Saturday, the 21st.

Water Supply Question At Bandra.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 18.

Whilst the City Fathers of the "Urbs Prima in Indis" are deeply cogitating about their water supply those in Bandra are also perturbed. At Friday's meeting the Bandra Municipal Board will consider the following motion of Prof. J. F. R. Almeida, as owing to the measures adopted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to economise water supply, great hardships are being experienced by the residents of Bandra and Palli Hills and of the outlying areas like Danda, Chumai, Rajan Sherly, this Board enjoins upon the Municipal Corporation and the Development Department. The necessity of giving Bandra a more plentiful supply of water at a higher pressure. In the meantime, the Board directs the Bandra W. W. Department to regulate the supply as to render possible an equable distribution of water to all sections of the town."

Under an agreement with the Bombay Municipality, Bandra receives a certain quantity of water daily, at a certain pressure. But of late, the pressure has been lowered, as the City was regulating its own supply, and the residents of the Hill places and of the outskirts of Bandra were unable to get their usual quota of water regularly.

No doubt in the past, only during the months of May and June, water had to be carried up to the Bandra and Palli Hill quarters in water casks mounted on carts. But this meant an annual additional expenditure. Then to obviate this recurring charge, the Municipality installed a motor pump at Malla to force up the water to the Palli Hill. This works out cheaper than the engagement of bullock carts.

MARATHI NEWSPAPERS.

—:o:—

New Anglo-Indian Enterprise?

"Pratap" a local Marathi weekly, publishes the news that Messrs. Bennet, Coleman and Co., the present proprietors of the "Times of India," have prepared a scheme of bringing out an up-to-date Marathi daily newspaper in Bombay. The journal refers to a an alleged meeting of the proprietors of leading Anglo-Indian journals in India which discussed the question of publishing daily papers in various vernaculars and provinces of India. This new enterprise, the paper says, is to be undertaken with a view to lead public opinion in the districts by advocating a fairly liberal policy on non-essentials and bearing fundamental questions much the same as they are. "Pratap" characterises this as a new menace to Nationalist vernacular journalism and opines that Nationalist jurnals must take a lesson from this warning and combine in the interests of self-preservation and Nationalism.

STAGE SET FOR DELHI PARLEYS.

(Continued from page 10).

matter of fact, Lord Irwin intended to call this small conference of Indian representatives in January next and the present interview may be regarded as nothing but a sort of "ad interim" discussion in view of the ensuing Lahore Congress.

CRUMBS TO YOUNGER POLITICIANS.

It is also understood that as a proof of genuine change of heart on the part of the Government, the Viceroy will also disclose to Mahatmaji and Pandit Motilal Nehru the proposed changes in Jail Administration in order to pacify the feelings of the younger section of the Congress. The proposed changes in Jail administration as discussed and settled in the Home Members' Conference, no doubt, seek to abolish all invidous racial discrimination."

The place and time of the interview has not yet been fixed. But it is expected that the Viceroy will receive Mahatmaji and Pandit Motilal Nehru at the new Viceregal Lodge, which he will formally occupy after his return from tour.

MOTILALJI "WAYLAID".

It is also expected that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, will be present during the interview and that he may play some part in arriving at conciliation between the Viceroy and the two great Indian Nationalist representatives. As a matter of fact, Mr. Patel rather 'way-laid" Pandit Motilal Nehru yesterday at Ghaziabad Station when the latter was travelling from Allahabad to Lahore. They passed a long time in conversation and Pandit Motilal then left for Lahore, from which place he will come to Delhi. Mahatmaji is also expected to be the guest of Mr. Patel.—Free Press.

Gandhiji Leaves Wardha For Delhi On Saturday.

—:o:—

WARDHA, Dec. 19.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived on the 17th morning to see Mahatma Gandhi and also to attend the All-India Spinners' Association meeting. Among other leaders who have come here to attend the meeting were Sjt. Rajagopalachari, Satishchandra Das Gupta and others. All of them are the guests of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Pandit Jawaharlal left for Allahabad this morning by the Grand Trunk Express. Mahatmaji leaves by that train for Delhi on the 21st on his way to Lahore. Seth Jamnalal leaves for Lahore on the 23rd morning.—Free Press.

TANNERY WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

Resolutions Passed At Mammoth Meeting.

At a mass meeting of the Tannery workers of Dharavi, Bombay, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This meeting of the workers in the tanneries and leather factories at Dharavi condemns the action of the management of the two factories in dismissing two workers for giving information about their grievance to the Royal Commission and demands their immediate reinstatement.

(2) This meeting is of openion that the wages of the workers are very low and therefore calls upon the management to take immediate steps to make substantial increment in the same.

(3) This meeting is further of opinion that the present system of paying the Dalals from the wages of the workers of the tanneries is inequitous and unrust as such should be abolished immediately.

ALLEGED WOUNDING OF RELIGIOUS FEELING.

—:o:—

Complaint Against Publisher Of "Chandra Lila."

An information has been filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday by Vallabhdas Shyamji Sthanakiya, Secretary of the Shree Vaishava Chhatra Parishad, charging J. Rogers of the Mission Press, Surat, under Section 298, I.P.C. namely, with wounding his religious feelings.

The complainant in the course of his information started that the accused was the publisher and printer of a Gujrati book named "Chandra Lila" which he published in 1929 at the Mission Press, Surat, for the Gujerati Tract Society. The complainant stated that he was a staunch believer in Lord Shri Krishna, who is held in great esteem and veneration by the complainant and his co-religionists.

The accused in the above book is alleged to have stated that "Lord Krishna had the most wicked behaviour among the "Dev Devis" (Gods), which the complainant submitted was calculated to wound the religious feelings of his co-religionists.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the accused.

TARIFF ON COTTON GOODS.

—:o:—

Flutter in Lancashire Dovecots.

A special cable from "Hindu's" London correspondent states:—

Considerable anxicty exists in Lancashire over Bombay millowners' demand, for increased import duties on cotton piece goods. Local manuracturels say Lancashire cannot cannot submit quietly to any new imposition. They have already lost one thousand million yards trade in piece-goods with India compared with the pre-war days and any additional burden would mean further restriction of exports.

An Oldham Spinner observed that before any extension of self-government in India the British Government ought to insist there should be no additional tariffs.

Labour Commission In Patna.

—:o:—

PATNA, Dec. 19.

The Labour Commission, who arrived here last night, commenced the examination of witnesses to-day.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL IN LAHORE.

—:o:—

Reception At Railway Station.

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here this morning by the B. B. and C. I. train and he was received at the station by prominent Congressmen. In spite of inclement weather, it being drizzling since last night, and Panditji's visit being private, there was a large crowd present on the platform.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is staying with Lala Harkishen Lal where he will be meeting representatives of all the different groups of workers in the Province, who have been duly informed and were asked to arrange a deputation for representing their view-points on the political situation in the country. He is staying till Saturday evening when he goes back to Delhi to meet Mahatma Gandhi on Sunday and the Viceroy on Monday.— Free Press.

FOR

SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING

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With Fresh Experiences from the

GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

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Also for Anæmia & Intermittent, Jungle and Bilious Fevers of Malarial Origin.

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Wintersmith Chemical Co., Inc., Louisville U S AMERICA

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INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO., Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY

MR. BENN ON POLITICAL AMNESTY.

(Continued from page 8.)

by Rt. Hon. gentleman and many others. I mean to say the calling of the Conference. In one sense there is no change. When the Prime Minister replied to the leader of Opposition in some correspondence he stated quite clearly that so far as the statute is concerned there is no change. The statute remains and it is outside the power of anyone except Parliament to change a policy which is embodied in a statute.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

In this matter of procedure there has been a great and important change which has been repeatedly asked for by leaders of Indian opinion in India, namely, this Round Table Conference. I was very glad indeed to hear Rt. Hon gentleman exalt the importance of this conference. We are the servants, more particularly this Government, of the House of Commons and, of course, the House of Commons will be told in timeously about composition of the Conference, its terms of reference and so on. He was good enough to say, and I thank him for it that he would not press me for more details at this moment, the reason being that plans are by no means complete. But there are one or two things I can say about the Conference. We desire to see the Conference called at the earliest possible moment. There is much matter to be received and to be considered. There is the report of the right hon. gentleman, the member for Spen Valley, Sir John Simon, and his commission. There are the opinions of the Government of India. There are the views of the Provincial Governments. All these matters must be duly considered and the Conference must meet clothed with full knowledge.

FULLY REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

Let me make one thing clear about the Conference It is partly in reply to the same question put by Right Hon. gentleman opposite. The Conference is to be full and fairly representative, not of one section but of all sections so that we may have there real representation of political opinion as it finds itself in India. The Conference will meet with free hands. Someone asked whether they would consider the Bill. They will not consider it. They will not even consider the draft proposals They will meet absolutely free and the Cabinet will certainly decide, settle and propose to the Conference nothing. The Conference is intended to be a free Conference which permits every section of opinion to come forward and express itself and support its views with whatever argument may appear to the speaker to be most impressive.

OPEN FIELD TO BE LEFT?

Col. Howard Bury asked: Will there not be the recommendations of the Simon Commission which will have been considered by this Government and by the provincial governments? Will not that be the terms of reference that this Conference gets, or are they to be left completely an open field to open the whole Indian question again?

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said: The Hon. and gallant member is asking me the question which I could not answer for his leader. The clearest definition of the function of the Conference which we have been able to arrive at will be found in the Viceroy's Proclamation, and of course the matter that has been referred to by the Hon. and gallant member will be available to the conference.

MATTERS AVAILABLE FOR CONFERENCE.

So will the report of the Indian Central Committee and so will many other relevant documents including the opinions of those Governments. All those matters will be available for the conference to discuss and to formulate its views.

Mr. Brockway asked: And the report of the Labour Committee?

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: And the report of the Labour Committee most decidedly. All these matters will be available. This Conference is not intended merely to be a sop to Indian opinion, a sort of "douceur" to please India, but an attempt to bring the light of Indian opinion to bear upon the problem and to help us in the solution of our difficulties, and to help Parliament, when Parliament comes to examine and pass the bill. We invite the cooperation of Indian opinion in this conference. There is one concluding word. There are many difficulties to be faced. There are great differences of opinion, wide gulfs and divergencies, not here but in India.

OBSTACLES ON PATH.

We regret these. They are obstacles on the path which we wish to pursue. We cannot solve them, and I express the devout hope that when time comes for the Conference it may have been found possible amongst Indians themselves to compose their differences, so that we may have gentlemen coming here speaking with authority and speaking with unity. It is only in that way that we may get the maximum assistance and guidance for this House in its difficult task. It is not too much to say that in this matter we are entering on a new era. We are attempting to write what may be the greatest chapter in the history of the British Commonwealth, namely, a free and voluntary association of a great self-respecting nation in partnership with the British Commonwealth for the promotion of the good of the world.

SOCIAL SERVICES.

Miss Wilkinson who followed Mr. Wedgwoor Benn pleaded that more ought to be done for Social services in India particularly with regard to infantile mortality and health conditions.—Reuter.

MR. BROCKWAY'S MOTION PASSED.

The House of Commons unanimously adopted Brockway's motion.

JT. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The Commons agreed to a motion establishing a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Affairs.

Stop that Rheumatism!

Never neglect the slightest twinge of rheumatism. It is apt to lead to months of pain and discomfort. Though few people escape rheumatic attacks in damp or cold weather, rheumatism need not be the scourge it has become. Its cause is mainly uric acid, left in the blood by weak or sluggish kidneys. In a great measure, therefore, one's freedom from rheumatic pain depends upon healthy kidney action.

Don't waste precious time. Take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the moment you feel a rheumatic pain; they stimulate and strengthen sluggish kidneys, and in this way are able to relieve kidney symptoms such as backache, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism and annoying irregularities of the urinary system.

All dealers sell Doan's, Rs. 2 per bottle.

Send for FREE COPY of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT POWWALLA STREET, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, KNOWN AS "KAVARANA BUILDING".

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Hurbai, wife of Haji Rehemtulla Haji and Haji Rahimtoola Haji, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th September, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Quit and Ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon at Powwalla Street, Khetwady Main Road, admeasuring about 410 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2127, New No. B|9227, Old Survey No. 842, New Survey No. 4|7385, Cadastral Survey No. 1156 of Girgaum Division, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1896 (2), Street No. 171A, and bounded on the East by a private road 40 feet wide and beyond it by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pandole, on the West by the property of Anant Shivaji Desai, on the North by a private passage and partly by the property of Rustom and Kavasha S. Powwalla and on the South by the property of Phirojshaw Pestonji Mistry.

The property realizes a monthly rent of about Rs. 319.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MACAULAY AND CO.'S FOUNDRY WITH ITS GOOD-WILL AT THE CORNER OF TANK STREET (SOORTI MOHLLA), BELLASIS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2479 of 1926, (Savakshaw vs. Ramdas), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the abovementioned place.

One Foundry with all its materials, machinery, etc., known by the name of Messrs. Macaulay and Co., and stock-in-trade and good-will thereof in one lot as a going concern.

The above will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 206 "South Ville", Wodehouse Road, Colaba, opp. Ordinance Quarters valuable household Jacobean furniture such as dining table, chairs, bridge, table, side-boards, ward-robes, chesterfield suite, H. M. V. gramophone with records, writing tables, chest of drawers easy chair bedsteads, cup-boards, dressing tables, brass ornaments, English bath, hat-stand, teapoys, a large lot of toys crockery, cutlery and glassware, etc., etc.

The property of R. J. Cockburn, Esq., of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

"LOVERS OF ART."

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS OF EMINENT ARTISTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1246 of 1927 (Hormusji vs. Abrahim Perry), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 7th January next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at their Rooms:—

3 Art Oil Paintings of reknowned painters.

The above is on view and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Avasia House, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, valuable, household Jacobean furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, sofas and chairs, dressing tables, writing tables, round tables, cupboards, bedsteads, teapoys, meatsafes, carpets, glass, crockery and platedware, utensils, ice-box, etc., etc.

The property of C. S. Bell, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
		ALL	
11 Dec.	Rawalpindi*		16,61
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana*		16,568
5 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
5 ,,	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	DIRECT	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	FROM	16,619
19 ,,	Morea(Extra)		10,946
25 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
26 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
3 May	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	16,572
3 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 ,,	Comorin ..	TRANS-	15,132
21 ,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,578
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and|or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
3rd Dec.	Dumra	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
24th ,,	Dumra	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£66	£105
C	£68	£99

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore*	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
About 21st ,,	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Hieizan Maru*	Straits & Japa	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
17th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawa pindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
20th Dec.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi	
20th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar.	
21st Dec	Ghakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O Mandvi	
23rd Dec	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi,	
25th Dec.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports.	
1930			
18th Jan.	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.	

REDUCED FARES.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS.

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,293.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

AN ARABIAN NIGHTS TALE !

LOVE, ROMANCE, CHARM, AND MYSTERY !

200 PICKED BEAUTIES FROM PARIS !

SECRETS OF THE EAST

A ROMANTIC ADVENTURE STORY STEEPED IN ORIENTAL OPULENCE AND SPLENDOUR!

WITH BRILLIANT COLOUR SCENES!

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kitano Maru	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec.
*Tokiwa Maru	62	16 Dec.	30 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	19 Dec	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru	10500	.. ..	@ 8 Jan.
Sado Maru	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan
Tasmania Maru	4105	2 Jan.	15 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@ 22 ,,
Tottori Maru	5913	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneyama Maru	5274	19 Jan.	31 ,,
Nagano Maru	3824	25 ,,	6 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	26 Dec	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.
Fushimi Maru	11000	23 Jan.	9 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru	22000	Manila 23 Jan.	29 Jan.
Korea Maru	20000	6 Feb.	12 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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WHITE CITY

OPEN AIR STADIUM
BAZARGATE STREET, OPPOSITE MINT, FORT.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.

Great Boxing Tournament

TO-NIGHT! AT 9-30 P. M.
CEYLON vs. INDIA.
10 Round Contest.
VINCENT PERARA (Tiger Vino)
Light weight champion of the Federated Malay States and Ceylon.
v/s.
JACK DE SOUZA, Light-weight Champion of The B. B. and C. I. Railway and Western India,
6 Rounds Contest.
T.H. MENDIS, Light weight Champion of Ceylon.
vs.
PAULINO DE SILVA —Bombay.
6 Rounds Contest.
FALI BILIMORIA vs. H. CUTLER
6 Rounds Contest.
PERCY VENGENS, FAREWELL FIGHT
vs. PERCY WELCOME
4 Rounds Contest.
NORMAN PERERA Ceylon vs.
M. FERNADEZ, Bombay.
4 Rounds Contest.
M. MINEZES vs. L. JONES.
Officials :—Referee : Capt. C. M. Flanders.
Judges :—Dr. E. C. Hansen, D. B. S. and H. V. Pointon, Esq.
Timekeeper :—J.P. Sweeney, Esq., M.C.W. Brooker, Esq.
Medical Officer:—Dr. L.P. Clarkson, L.C.P.&S. (Bombay)
Admission Rs. 5 (Ringside Reserved) Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Rs. 1, plus tax.
Booking at Messrs S. ROSE & CO.
"WHITE CITY" All the Fun of the Fair.
NIGHTLY AT 6 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 10 To 12 Points Higher.

PRE-XMAS COVERING.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 to 8 points on higher Liverpool advices. A market ruled very steady on pre-X'mas covering and a further rise of 12 points was added to the opening level. At this level buying power slackened and prices kept on sagging till the close of session under liquidation. The market closed at a net rise of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices rose 10 points to 17.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 16.93c.

U. S. Port receipts were 42,000 bales and exports amounted to 32,000 bales for the day.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market was due to open at unchanged prices on parity with previous New York closing. Buying orders were responsible for the opening rise of 1 to 3 points. Later on the market exihibited considerable strength on covering and closed firm at a rise of 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices recovered 6 points to 9.37d. per lb. Sales of spot cotton were 4,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton Futures ruled firm on active demand and closed at a rise of 19 to 7 points. Spot Sakellaridis prices were raised by 10 points to 14.10d. Uppers showed a moderate rise of 5 points with spot closing 3 points higher at 10.35.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 points with January 9.04 and March 9.12.

Even at present low level there is marked absence of speculative and investment buying. It is alright to say that everything bearish is discounted but such statements fail to restore confidence. The stabilising effect of southern delivery contract on the New York Cotton Exchange induced farmers not to hedge their cotton and even at this late day south selling appears on any improvement. Market requires some stimulation and in the absence of it we cannot expect any sustained improvement in prices. Prices are low and it is unwise to plunge into short sales we see nothing in the present situation except temporary rallies on technical readjustments. With the turn of the year the market will be, guided by weather developments and trade demand.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y. January Highest 17.06 (11-06 a.m.) lowest 16.94 (at the opening).

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—"New York cables less hedge selling, more trade buying."

Messrs. Gruning & Co.:—"There is more disposition for business at present prices. Bears covering before holidays. Think it a good time to buy futures."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—"Market appears well liquidated. Bearish features about discounted".

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 18.

January	16.97 plus .10
March	17.28 plus .11
May	17.52 plus .12
July	17.71 plus .12
October	17.09 plus .10
Middling Spot	17.15 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 18.

December	16.88 plus .07
January	16.93 plus .09
Middling Spot	16.93 plus .09

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 18.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January	17.03
March	17.31
May	17.55
New York. 11-45 a.m.—	
January	17.01
March	17.29
May	17.54

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	42,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	32,000

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd; is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1929.

"FREEDOM OF LONDON."

—:o:—

Premier And Mr. Snowden Honoured.

"Advancing Righteousness In World."

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Philip Snowden received the freedom of London at Guildhall. The occasion was marked by traditional ceremony and most members of the Cabinet were present.

Mr. MacDonald in his reply hoped and prayed that his visit to the United States might result in establishing enduring peace in the world. Nothing was more necessary than Anglo-American cooperation for the advance of righteousness in the world.

"WE PARTED AS BEST FRIENDS."

Mr. Snowden, referring to the Hague Conference, said that good international relations were never secured except on foundations of justice. The Hague Conference had resulted in truer appreciation of Britain's position and in willingness to recognise Britain's just claims, and the 'conferees' had parted the best of friends.—Reuter.

REFORMS IN CEYLON.

—:o:—

Reply In Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked what action would be taken regarding the reform of the Constitution of Ceylon following a vote of non-official members of the Ceylon Legislative Council.

Dr. Drummond Shiels replied that the work of drafting the necessary order in the Council to give effect to the proposals would now be put in hand. He was unable to give the exact date when the order would be issued, but the life of present Council would be prolonged till the end of 1930.—Reuter.

Australian Coal Dispute.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Sydney.—Judge Beeby of the Federal Arbitration Court has ordered that work should be resumed on 20th December in mines in Newcastle area at the pre-stoppage wage rates. The award will operate only until December 31 and will not prejudice the parties in connection with the full hearing of the dispute on 22nd January.

The Judge has joined the State Government as a party to the dispute. The State Government has decided to apply for the Federal injunction to restrain the Federal Arbitration Court from exercising jurisdiction over the State Government.—Reuter.

Nationalist Muslim Party.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

The Central Committee of the Nationalist Muslims Party started in the middle of summer, will meet at Lahore (Lajpatrai Nagar) on the 30th December.—A. P.

Gazeette Of India.

—:o:—

NEW Delhi, Dec. 19.

Lt. Col. V. N. Whitamore, I.M.S., has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Simla West, from March 1930, in place of Col. Wilson.

Lt. Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer, Sikkim, is on a visit to Delhi and has had a conference with the Foreign Secretary.

It is understood that Col. A. P. N. Pritchard, C.I.E., is proceeding on ten months leave. Col. R. F. W. Heale succeeds him as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.—A. P.

THE WINNING CARD AND THE LOSING CARD.

"Close Of A Very Painful Chapter."

(Continued from page 1.)

the debate to-night; and I should like too to thank the Hon. Member for Leyton East (Brockway) for the terms in which he has moved his motion. I know how strongly he feels about some of these things; and I realise that in the interests of Uinty as between ourselves and India and in the interest of the plans we have in hand at the moment, he was stating his case with great restraint to which I can bear witness. I will not dwell upon the brilliant speech of the hon. and gallant member for South Derbyshire (Major Graham Pole). He is on his own ground in this debate; but I should like to thank the Right Hon Member for Chelsea (Sir Samuel Hoare) for enabling us to say that the House of Commons is engaged to-night in the not unworthy task of showing by a unanimous motion a gesture of response to that very remarkable unity which has been exhibited in India in welcoming the Viceroy's proclamation—a welcome which was associated with a list of names so long and so diverse that I imagine it will be almost unparalleled in recent history. There is a vast amount of goodwill in this country towards India; but I do not suppose the people in India attach more than due weight to some of the newspaper articles which have been written about Indian affairs. I hope not, I do not think they are worthy of notice except that it may be necessary to direct attention of the people overseas to the fact that they count for nothing in this country. This spirit of goodwill can be marked again in that remarkable manifestation at a recent meeting of the European Association and when the Baltic Exchange for the first time elected two Indian members on the terms of absolute equality with British members to the Exchange. To this spirit of goodwill which is the one thing we should aim at the unanimous passing of this motion by the Imperial Parliament will make no mean contribution.

POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS

The Hon. Member for East Leyton and the Hon. Member who seconded the motion made reference to the cases of political prosecution in India and to cases in general. So far as the cases which are before the courts are concerned I will consider, and particularly the case on which he laid stress, the case of Mr. Chatterjee who was proceeded against in connection with a book called "India in Bondage." The character of the book is the subject of inquiry by the High Court; and, therefore, he will forgive me if I make no comment upon it or upon the Meerut proceedings As regards the other cases he mentioned a recommendation of the Bengal Gaol Committee and two other cases. I would say as I am bound in any case to do that I will go most carefully into the matter if he will give me the precise details of what he has in mind. I would like in passing to make this reply to my hon. friend who seconded the motion, There is no object of policy dearer to the heart of the Government of India than the promotion of a real trade Union movement in India. It is a very difficult task. There is very little to work on. There are organisations which are more an "ad-hoc" strike committee than a real Union, but the work of the Whitley Commission, which we owe to the right hon. gentlemen opposite, will largely and mainly be directed to forming the basis on which a real Trade Union movement can be built up in India. It is no good attributing, as some people do, the riots and disorders in Bombay entirely to the wickedness of the Communists. Those who know sufficient, those who know conditions under which Labour lives and works in India know that one has to go a good deal deeper even than unwholesome activity of Communists to find the real causes and real cure"

PROSECUTIONS IN GENERAL.

As regards the prosecutions in general I would remind my hon. friend who moved the motion that in response to the complaints which have been made about the treatment not only of prisoners but of those under-trial, the Government of India have convened a conference beween provincial Governments and the Government of India and that the conference is at present considering the matter, in cooperation with unofficial opinion both of the Assembly and the provincial councils, so that the matter which has been made the subject of much complaint at times will, we hope, find a satisfactory solution.

CLOSING A VERY PAINFUL CHAPTER.

I am in great hopes that with the new spirit abroad in India, we are closing what must be to us a very painful chapter. I am hoping that it is coming to an end. My hon. friend and I are in agreement, and in agreement with Indian opinion, on two things at least first of all we all are working to one definite ascertained and advertised goal. That is to say that the difficult task of the Government is not merely a harsh and barren negative. We have the comfort of an active and responsive policy. The second point is this—neither he nor I nor thoughtful Indian opinion desires this Government or any Government to weaken in the maintenance of peace. Especially at a time like the present when constitutional changes of greatest magnitude are being considered it is essential that public order should be maintained. I believe that that statement will find a welcome and agreement widespread among Indidans as well as ourselves. I wish that the task were not always on White shoulders; and I am glad to think that at this moment in one province at least, though only for a time,—Central Provinces—we have an Indian Governor who is charged with his difficulty but necessary duty. But I recoghise, and I know that my hon. friend recognises, that the real basis of order is not police. The real basis of order is public goodwill. It is not uniformed constable who keeps order, but every citizen in mufti who keeps order and Government is maintained on the basis of cooperation and goodwill of the people. I believe that we are moving towards this state of affairs in India also.

WINNING AND LOSING CARDS.

In an answer to a question put by my hon. friend, I may say I am informed by the Viceroy that he sees no circumstances which necessitate the re-enactment of the Public Safety Ordinance. As regards the freedom of expression of opinion, my friend is very jealous of the principle, and so am. I. It is not only desirable that we should have the freest expression of opinion in India; but at the present time it is a most helpful thing. We need it for our assistance in the task which we have before us; but we will look at these political campaigns as they would appear to the realists. And to the realists I would say this to-day—the winning card is argument and the losing card is non-cooperation. The winning card is argument particularly at this moment, because by a startling change in the procedure to which I will make a reference later, the Government have called a Conference and have invited the Indian peoples to use argument as a means of achieving the purposes which they have in view. The coal of British policy in India has been declared to be the achievement of Dminion Status; and it may well be said and a passage from Mahatma Gandhi has been quoted that words are not enough.

TRACING HISTORY OF INDIAN EVENTS.

It may be asked: Can you show us any deeds to prove the sincerity of the new spirit of which you speak? With the permission of the leader of the House I desire to answer some questions which have been put in the course of the debate; and for the purpose I must trace briefly, in outline, the history of some Indian events in the course of last ten years. In 1919 plenipotentiaries on behalf of India signed the Treaty of Versailles and India became as a separate entity, an original member of the League of Nations. That was a very significant stage in her history.

In 1919 also a Joint Parliamentary Committee met to examine the Montagu-Chelmsford Bill and the report of that Committee which is not long is well worth study. There are two passages to which I would draw attention. They say: "only in exceptional circumstances should the Secretary of State intervene in matters of purely Indian interest when Government and legislature in India are in agreement." That is the general question and to that principle I have attempted to conform in all administrative decisions which I have had to make. They went further than that particularly in reference to tariffs. In regard to this matter they said: "India should enjoy the same liberty to consider her interests in tariff matters as Australia, New Zealand, Canada or South Africa," mentioning the Dominions existing at that time.

NOT STIRRING ONE INCH.

As the opponent of tariffs, I would never stir one inch from the definition of the principle, because the principle of self-government is far greater than what I would call a matter of fiscal commonsense; nor would any Secretary of State attempt to lay a finger upon this principle of tariff autonomy which has been established in practice for ten years. In Indian affairs there is Dominion Status in action. There is a dominion attribute which has now become a part and parcel of the rights of India.

STORES PURCHASE.

Take again the question of stores on which I have been questioned several times. In 1921 it was moved in the Legislative Assembly that in the purchase of stores, the Government of India should buy in the market that seemed to them the best without regard to pressure from the India Office. That resolution was accepted by the Government of India, and was accepted by the Secretary of State, and is a principle to-day. It is because of that resolution that I have replied to those questions which have been put to me to the effect that in this matter, India must judge in India's interest and much as we would welcome the work for our people, much as we believe as one speaker had put it that by having the goodwill of the Indian peoples we shall find a readier market than by keeping them down by force—much as this is true it is not for the India Office to exercise pressure in the British interest upon India or to hamper or curtail India's freedom in making decisions in what she considers to be her own interest.

"HOW TO LOSE INDIA."

In a word the meaning of these things is this: They are not only Dominion Status in action as my Hon. and Gallant friend said, but they show that the idea of exploitation of India in the British interest has gone. It is past and done with. We have had some speeches quoted tonight by members of this House, which, I think, were made a long time ago. I do not think you will find anybody in the responsible position to-day who will deny that in these domestic and economic respects to which I have referred, India is already coming into possession at a growing rate of attributes of Dominion Status. I do not know whether I ought to refer, as the debate has been conducted upon what I am tempted to call a high level, to Lord Rothermere and articles which have appeared in some of his newspapers. But I would like to say, this, that if those articles were ever reprinted in a book form—their merits hardly justify it—the book should be called "How to lose India."

LORD ROTHERMERE TROUNCED

There was one special article referred to by my Hon. and Gallant friend to which I should like to make reference. The Government of India came into the market yesterday for six million sterling worth of twelve months bills. Lord Rothermere publishes an article in his newspaper the "Daily Mail" headed "Don't lend the money." Who is asking for it? A part of the British Empire, and he publishes an article headed "Don't lend the money." That is the new patriotism, that is the new imperialism. I must mention a sequel. Lord Rothermere has achieved considerable success in what I may call "humbler spheres of domestic literature." His advice to servant maids in love might be useful and might be amusing. His hints on how to take stains out of table-cloths might be invaluable; but as for his financial advice well—"don't lend the money" says Lord Rothermere. What was the answer? Six millions were asked for, eight and a half million's were offered.

Sir John Ferguson had asked how was the money to be spent? Perhaps he had in mind the fact that large contracts for rails and other railway material had gone to Germany to the loss of about £300,000 in British wages. Mr. Benn said: "I think the Hon. member could not have been in the House just now because I was explaining that India already has the Dominion attribute of freedom.

Mr. Ferguson? That information was in reply to a question which I put to the right Hon. member a few days ago.

DOMINION STATUS IN ACTION.

Mr. Benn: Now let, us pass for a moment from these domestic and economic questions, to try and answer the question put by my Hon. and gallant friend as to whether we can show Dominion Status in action. India, as everyone knows, has in London, as have the other Dominions, an Indian acting as High Commissioner. India has Indians in every part of the world finding the Government of India a valiant champion of the interests as British citizens, and recently the Government of India sent out to South Africa to negotiate in regard to Indians in South Africa one of the most distinguished members of their Government, Sir Muhamed Habibullah. India has played a large part in international labour matters, and the record of labour legislation in India in the last ten years is a remarkable one. Sir Atul Chaterjee, a distinguished Indian, is the present High Commissioner in London. India has a seat on the governing body of the International Labour Office, and her own delegation, and is free to, and frequently does, take a view different from that of the British delegation if their interests happen to clash.

INDIA AND LEAGUE.

At the last gathering of the League of Nations the late Government caused the Indian delegation to be headed by an Indian for the first time. I would add that the more Indians it is possible to have upon the Delegation to the League of Nations the greater the weight will India pull at Geneva, and the more will her national status be raised. Let me give further recent illustrations. In answer to my Hon. friend with regard to Indian status in action, there was, last week, an International Navigation Commission. The Indian representatives attended and received a separate vote; exactly as representatives of South Africa Canada and the other States received it. There has recently been held in London a most important conference dealing with Dominion legislation. India was represented by a special delegation of its own and sat side by side with Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, the Irish Free State and the rest of them.

NAVAL CONFERENCE AND INDIA.

In point of fact at this stage there were only certain matters dealing with shipping that directly concerned the Indian representatives. In the next few weeks when the Five-Power Naval Conference meets in London, India will be represented by her own delegation. It is true that I have the honour of being one of the British delegates; but I shall not be the head of the Indian delegation. She will be represented by her own delegation and will thus make her own voice heard.

Mr. Brockway said: These representatives of India are at present all appointed by the Viceroy in Council. Could the Secretary of State for India try to secure more adequate representation of India itself by giving the Indian Legislative Assembly some power in the appointment of these representatives.

Mr. Benn: That is a suggestion that I will certainly note and I am much obliged to my Hon. friend for raising it.

PROVING SINCERITY OF BRITAIN'S FAITH.

In the meantime, do not let us miss the moral of what I am saying, that just as in the history of every dominion it has not been a matter of legislative change but of use, custom, won't and tradition which have built up these powers, the same procedure is proceeding rapidly in the case of India to-day; and therefore, I think I can say and I am not speaking of our own administration but of other administrations as well that in deeds as well as in words, we have tried to prove the sincerity of our faith when we say we desire to see India reach Dominion Status. People often ask: Has there been a change in policy? To some extent, I have answered that question in what I have just said There is of course the great change in the procedure to which reference has been made

(Continued on Page 6).

KAKORI SONG IN LAHORE COURT.

—:o:—

Accused With Red Scarfs Round Their Neeks.

DR. HARDIKAR NOT ALLOWED TO INTERVIEW.

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

To-day being the "Kakori Day" all the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case appeared in the Court with red scarfs round their necks.

As soon as Ramudlery, prosecution witness was called Bhagat Singh addressed the Court saying that on this day two years before, five Kakori prisoners were hanged and he shought the permission of the Court to sing the "Kakori Song." The Magistrate permitted and all the accused sang the famous "Kakori Song" beginning with "My country will never remain slave."

Cross-examined Ramudlery said that he refrained from making a statement to the Police for fear of Panditjee (absconder). At this stage Dr. Hardikar appeared in Court and the accused greeted him with loud acclamations. The application on behalf of Rajguru, an accused, who sought permission for a interview Dr. Hardikar was set aside although a power of attorney was signed on his behalf.—Free Press.

KAKORI DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CAWNPORE.

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, Dec. 19.

Under the auspices of the Cawnpore Youth League and the Hindustani Seva Dal, the Kakori anniversary day was enthusiastically celebrated here this evening. Inspite of inclement weather, a largely attended procession praded the main streets of the town singing national songs. The procession concluded with a meeting which passed the following resolution:

"This meeting of the Cawnpore Citizens appreciates the spirit of patriotism and sacrifice of the martyrs and patriots, late Pandit Ramprasad Bismil, Sjt. Rajendranath Lahiri, Ghazi Ghazi Ashfaqullah Khan and Thekar Roashan Singh of the Kakori "Conspiracy" case and offers its respectful homage to their sacred memory. This meeting also deeply sympathises with their bereaved families.—Free Press.

PANDIT KUNZRU LEAVES FOR GENEVA.

—:o:—

Says E. African Question Has Improved.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru left for Geneva this morning. He sails for Bombay from Marseilles on 27th December.

Interviewed by Reuter he said that the situation regarding the East-African question had recently improved but it was still necessary to emphasise the need for the abandonment of the official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council, even after the appointment of the High Commissioner. It would greatly prejudice the interests of Indians and Natives unless the Natives were represented by themselves and not by the Europeans. Although he understood that the Government of India was strongly backing the Indian case, he felt that the ultimate result would depend on the interest evinced by and the strength of India.—Reuter.

Rain Interferes With Congress Preparation.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

An incessant drizzle since the early hours of the morning has been further interfering with the arrangements for the forthcoming session of the Congress.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(DETAIL ON PAGE 5.)

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A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY

(BY "CHRONICLER".)

NOW THE NEMESIS.

—:o:—

..At last the head of the Government of Bombay has had the courage or prudence to declare publicly that there is a Crisis in the economic life of the City. It seems to have taken so long for the authorities to become aware of the grim reality of a bitter depression which every one here has been feeling for so many years. But it is only when the Government revenues experienced a decline and they are on the verge of a bankruptcy budget that the authorities that be-in whose hands the future lies, and whose hands have mismoulded the past—discover the danger and come out in the open to champion the cause of the one industry on which they all have depended.

* * * *

THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGGS.

—:o:—

And now they plead: don't kill the goose that laid the golden eggs! Take away the mills and there is no industry worth the name in Bombay. It is no use referring to the Port Trust figures of trade—because the port serves a hinterland extending far beyond the province. Once the mills are ruined, the whole of Western India suffers.

* * * *

But what has been done so far to safeguard the industry? Was the cause of the industry championed strongly, if at all, in the days of the excise duty? Did the Government of Bombay agree to pay its share to the setting up of the proposed combined dyeing and bleaching factory at Bombay? Have they not saddled the Presidency with enormous debts to pursue costly failures and diverted the people's money, which should have otherwise found its way to the extension and improvements of the mills?

* * * *

It is, however, gratifying that now at last the Government has come forward. But unfortunately in economic matters it is not the views of the Bombay Government so much as those of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that are effective with the powers that now be.

* * * *

WHAT IS THE GAME?

—:o:—

We are all agreed that some means should be sought to bring back the prosperity to the mills! But what are these means to be! And are they to primarily benefit India or some other interests?

* * * *

As soon as the Hardy Report was out condemning the suggestion of specific duties, the secret motive behind that suggestion was out. That report disclosed that Japanese competition had increased in severity, that it had invaded the medium grade of goods, considerably endangered the Indian

(Continued on page 8.)

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TEXTILITIES: MACHINERY, PROCESSES AND APPLIANCES.

WUELFEL MILL GEARING.

—:o:—

The machinery of a Mill generally consists of the Power Plant, the Machines producing the goods, and the connecting link i.e. the Mill Gearing.

While usually the utmost care is devoted to the former two categories, this cannot be said about the latter. This part of the machinery is still neglected in many mills. Great losses in power and oil are experienced because old style Bearings are usually worn out and the shaft not in proper alignment. All this can be eliminated by the adoption of the Wuelfel System, of Eisenwerke Wuelfel. For instance, where it was possible to check by an Indicator or Ampere Meter, measurements have shown a great improvement after the old shafting had been exchanged for the Wuefel System. And the expense is repayed within a very short time.

In addition to the economic value of good Mill Gearing, the safe working of the plant is of equal importance. Since its foundation about 35 years ago, the principle of Eisenwerk Wuelfel, Hannover, has been based on the belief that the most economically working plant is the cheapest and "not" that the cheapest is that with the lowest initial price. This principle of theirs has been acknowledged, in the course of time, by world wide interests, and its practise has now made the firm a leader in its line.

There are various special designs for different requirements; and of these one is described here —the Hill Clutch.

THE HILL CLUTCH.

The Hill clutch is a friction coupling that can be engaged and disengaged during running. It is adopted in the following cases:

1. As a safety coupling for putting individual machines or lines of shafting instantly out of service in case of danger.

2. For allowing internal combustion engines, such as Diesel engines, to be started up under no load.

3. For disconnecting individual machines or lines of shafting which are temporarily to be stopped. with the object of raising the overall efficiency of the plant by eliminating losses due to idle runing.

4. To enable a plant to be driven alternately from different sources of power.

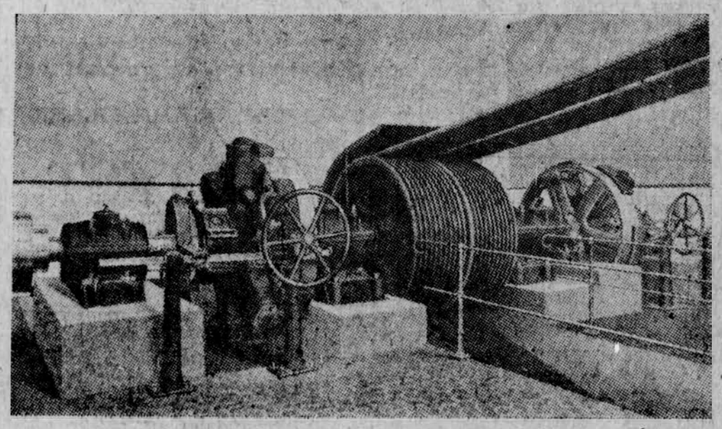
It is a characteristic feature of the Hill clutch that the two opposite friction blocks forming a pair are forced simultaneously and with equal pressure against the outside and inside of the "carrier" rim, the Hill ring. With the same slipper pressure the friction in the Hill clutch is twice as great as in other types of clutches, and both ring and shaft are absolutely relieved from radial forces. The slipper pairs move in accurately machined guides in the Hill cross and are positively interconnected in such a mnaner that all friction surfaces are suspended absolutely clear of the ring and to an equal extent when the clutch is out of gear. Any frictional contact between slippers and ring is, therefore, made impossible when the clutch is disengaged.

The slippers are fitted with shoes of specially prepared wood, possessing a high co-efficient of friction, and great elasticity. This wood is also very little affected by external influences, such as changes of temperature, dust, and humidity. After a short period of service the surface of the wood subject to rubbing becomes very hard, so that wear is reduced to a minimum. The great advantage of using wood lies in the fact that it can be allowed to work dry, whereby all troubles in connection with lubrication of friction surfaces are eliminated; further, there is absolutely no danger of the friction surfaces rusting together, even if the clutch is left at rest for a lengthy period. Wood is also very suitable as a friction material for high

Mr. Kandler, of Wuelfel Eisenwerke, Hanover, who is now in Bombay with Messrs Volkart Bros., Engineers, in connection. with Wuelfel Mill Gearing system.

speeds, if specially impregnated for this purpose. The slight wear of the wood of the slippers can be taken up in a very simple manner by the adjusting device, which is of easy access, and each slipper can be aljusted separately.

We may mention here that Mr. Kandler a representative of Eisenwerk Wuelfel is now in this country with Volkart Bros., Engineers, Ballard Estate, Bombay, who he is prepared to give further details to those interested.



Hill clutch in conjunction with .Hollow shaft. (Main drive transmitting 1000 . H. P.

WHAT ARE FAST DYES?

—:o:—

At a lecture before the London Section of the Textile Institute, Mr. Jas. Blair of the Clayton Aniline Co. Ld., explained the differences between the various dyes. The manufacture of guaranteed fabrics gave an impetus to the use of vat colours. the best anthraquinone vat colours being used. The colours varied in fastness to light.

The term "fast dyes" meant something quite different to the purchaser of a casement cloth from that meant by the buyer of a knitting wool. The latter might mean. was it sufficiently fast to rubbing not to come off the hands in knitting, or, perhaps, would it stand washing and perspiration? All dyestuffs were tested for fastness, the usual tests being light washing, water, alikali, acid, perspiration, rubbing, storing, chlorine, and ironing.

The Basic dyes were the most beautiful and brilliant in tone, but extremely fugitive to light.

PORTABLE DRILL AND GRINDER.

—:o:—

Textile mills with their own mechanical workshops will be interested in a portable electrical multi-purpose tool,—a grinder and drill combined, known as the Duplex drill, made by Grimston, Prichard & Plutte, Ld., Grays Inn Road, London. It has quite a range of auxiliaries for drilling, grinding, buffing, rotary filing, sawing, etc., Holes as small as 1/16 inch are drilled as easily as those up to 5/8 inch. It incorporates two spindles at right angles to each other. one running at 1,000 r. p. m. and the other at 350 r. p. m. Both spindles are permanently in mesh with bevel gearing, and a crank handle, supplied with each machine, inserted in one of the two enables the other to grind when no power is available. Also a high speed flexible shaft screw in the top cover, driven direct by the armature, can be used for grinding at 5,500 r. p. m. with a 2-1/2 inch wheel. All grinding jobs, internal and external, can be done on a lathe with the shaft handpiece clamped in the tool rest. The machine is light and also strong.

S. G. B. FLAT KNITTING. MACHINE.

—:o:—

A flat bed knitting machine producing good qualities but at a high a rate as in circular machines has been invented by G. F. Grosser of Markesdorf, Chemitzal, Germany, who is represented in Britain by W. and J. Foster Ld., Southgates, Leicester. It works on the principle of the six feed circular machine and is constructed with two flat needle beds, placed in a vertical position back to back. Around this runs an oval "race course" cam track, with six or eight cam boxes with reverse plaiting feeders travelling in it. One of the pattern tables is in front and the other at the back, in each of which are ten rows of holes corresponding with the needles in the needle beds. The patterns are arranged by placing small pins in these holes. The patterning system is simple, a pattern front and back being set out in about twenty minutes. A large variety of patterns can be woven, and the production per day is 60 yards for patterned fabric and 90 yards for plain. The width of the fabric can be varied by as much as 8 inches, and thus a wide range of sizes can be produced.

MILDEW IN COTTON.

—:o:—

At a recent meeting of the Lancashire Section of the Textile Institute, Mr. George Smith delivered a lecture on the Mildew Problem in the textile industry, Mr. W. T. Boothman, F.T.I., presiding. Mildew is caused by the growth of microscopic living organisms which, in many ways, are similar to plants. Mildew infection is transferred from one material to another by means of spores, which are microscopic in size and produced in enormous numbers. Some of them are so small that they are carried about by the slightest current of air; and even if the cloth were to leave the mills in an absolutely sterilised condition, it would yet be heavily infected as soon as it is opened in the warehouse.

Some of the mildew spores grow on the cotton goods without apparently weakening the fabric or yarn, while others attack the cellulose itself. Some can be easily controlled by low antiseptics but others can resist high concentrations.

The determining factors are in the conditions of moisture and temperature. But it is quite impossible for a manufacturer to control these factors, once the cloth leaves the loom shed. In the warehouse and godown moisture is absorbed, first by the outer layers and then by the inner ones till the whole of the bale is impregnated. A good temperature then breeds the fungus.

RUTI HOT AIR SIZING MACHINE FOR SILK AND RAYON.

—:o:—

Of recent years American and continental textile machinists have been constantly introducing some distinctly new types or improvements on old types of textile machinery, which has compelled even the Lancashire mills to give them considerable attention. One of these innovations is the Hot Air Sizing Machine for Silk or Rayon made by a Swiss firm. Ateliers de Construction Ruti, Zurich. The process of sizing is effected as follows: The yarn passes in the form of an extended sheet of threads from the back or warpers' beam, mounted on a stand at the rear of the machine, to the weavers' loom beam at the front of the machine. The drying of the yarn is effected, immediately after sizing, by exposing it to the hot air in an enclosed drying chamber of rather small dimensions.

The size trough is made of copper and specially jacketed for heating the size, if needed, by steam or hot air; while the sizing and squeezing rollers are covered with a strong copper shell. The tension of the warp within the chamber is under control of the attendant. The three guide drums are mounted on ball bearings, while the rotation of the weaver's beam is effected by adjustable frictional driving discs. It is furnished with a slow motion and the working speed can be regulated up to 7-1|2 yards per minute.

SMALLWARE LOOMS.

—:o:—

Two looms made for weaving narrow pieces and other smallware, robust of construction and well designed in framing, whereby the shocks and vibrations incidental to weaving are minimised, have been introduced by Adolph Saurer, Arbon, Switzerland, who is represented in Britain by Crowther Ld., Newarke Street, Leicester. These looms are capable of high speeds. Those made for the weaving of six pieces, 13-1/4 inches wide, are operated at the rate of 70 picks per minute, while looms for weaving only four ribbons of the same width are run run at 80 picks per minute. The battern is of special construction. The shuttles are mounted on a pressed steel plate, and the batten can be exchanged easily and quickly in one piece.

The looms can be fitted with dobbies or tappets as needed. They are supplied with absolutely reliable take up motions at both sides of the loom, thus giving the required number of picks per inch without change wheels. The looms can be so arranged that half of the ribbons can nave a different number of picks from the other half. Or the number of picks can be arranged differently for each ribbon for, those more than 3-1/2 inches wide.

MANUFACTURE OF VISCOSE

—:o:—

Before the Halifax Textile Society recently Mr. James F. Innes, a director of John Hetherington and Sons Ld. delivered a most interesting lecture on the manufacture of rayon. Tnere are four processes which so far have stood the test of time. In order of importance these are:—(1) the Viscose process, (2) the Cellulose Acetate process, (3) the Copper-Ammonia process, and (4) the Nitro-Cellulose process. While in 1909, about 48 per cent. of the world's production was by the nitro-cellulose process, 36 per cent. by the copper-ammonia process and only 16 per cent. by the viscose process, the acetate process being then unknown, we find that in 1927 the viscose process was responsible for 84 per cent of the world's production, while the acetate came next with 7 per cent, followed by the copper-ammonia with 6 per cent, while the nitro-cellulose process had fallen so far into disfavour as to command only 3 per cent of the total.

Viscose was popular because it is cheap, the cost of production in Britain being only about 2½d. The copper ammnia process costs 4½d,, while the acetate process is costlier still. But though viscose is so cheap, the other processes still persevere because they posses qualities which viscose does not posses. Viscose rayon has not the wearing properties of acetate rayon, while the latter is much stronger in its wet state and washes better. Copper-ammonia rayon can be scarcely disinguished from real silk, it being possible to spin a thread of a fineness and quality as to be nearly approaching to real silk which only experts can identify.

The lecturer then gave illustrated details of the viscose process, which may be divided into wo main heads:—the reduction of cellulose by the aid of various chemicals and solvents to a solution ready for the spinning machines; and then the actual spinning of the thread and the further treatment to make it finshed rayon.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTIONS:

—:o:—

Their Stability and Bleaching Action. A lengthy investigation on this subject has been carried out recently by certain Russian chemists, from the results of wnich the following conclusions are drawn:—

(1) The saturation of a solution of caustic soda by chlorine is accompanied by an increase in volume, without a notable increase in the specific weight of the original solution.

(2) The optimum concentration of the caustic soda is at 20 degrees Twaddle and affords the highest yield of chlorine, (95-98 per cent.)

(3) The activity of chlorine falls commensurately as the theoretical point of saturation is approached. and as the temperature of saturation is raised.

(4) Caustic soda of 53 deg. Twaddle strength causes the solution at sauration point to lose stability.

(5) Hypochlorite solutions prepared with caustic soda at 9 per cent to 13 per cent. are the most stable.

(6) An excess of chlorine corresponding to the theoretical induces the decomposition of the hypochlorite at a rate proportionate to that excess.

(7) Decomposition leads, as it takes place, to the formation of sodium chloride and sodium chlorate and the liberation of gaseous chlorine and oxygen.

(8) Solar light favours decomposition, specially of concentrated solutions.

(9) Neutral solutions decompose more readily than alkaline solutions.

(10) Neutralisation of the free alkali has the same effect as the over-saturation by chlorine.

(1). The duration of action required to produce a given degree of bleaching effect is shorter with the use of dilute solutions of hypochlorite of soda than with the use of solutions of hypochlorite of lime containing an equivalent amount of chlorine.

(12) Similarly the duration of action in the chemicking of cotton piecegoods is half the time required with solutions of hypochlorite of lime.

(13) Souring after chemicking may be discontinued when using the hypochlorite of soda by substituting an energetic course of washing after steeping for three or four hours in neutral solutions of the hypochlorite.

(14) The best degree of bleaching is attained with dilute neutral solutions of hypochlorite.

(15) The preparation of the hypochlorite solution by electrolysis supplies dilute and neutral solutions of great stability, whereas the saturation of caustic soda solution with chlorine necessitates the preparation of concentrated solutions containing a certain amount of free alkali.

NEW COLOURS AND DYES.

—:o:—

The Sandoz Chemical Co. Ld., have issued the following colour cards and pattern sheets:—Xylene Fast Yellow P., illustrating an important addition to their range of fast acid colours, the shades being distinguished by their purity and good level dyeing qualities. The second card is for Shades on Unweighted Silk. A third one for Fashion Shades on Weighted Silk. They have also issued a new pattern sheet illustrating Thionol Red Brown 5R, a new sulphide colour.

A NEW RIVAL.

—:o:—

Another country is entering the textile market of the world: Czecho-Slovakia. This country is investing in textile machinery at the rate of about Rs. 2 crores a year. Most of this machinery comes from Germany. With a view to reduce the cost of production so as to to be able to meet competition the most efficient machinery is being put up, as much as Rs. 7 crores worth having been installed since 1924.

ELECTRO PNEUMATIC WARP STOP-MOTION

—:o:—

The need for finely woven fabrics has called for new warp stopping motions which will eliminate the weight of the drop wires and other causes of friction. Recently a motion operating on the electro pneumatic principle for use on fine looms, but using no drop wires and at the same time combining with it local humidification, has been invented by Wm. Shirley and Co. Ld., King Street, Manchester.

It consists principally of an adjustable stand, fitted with six rows of teeth, some fixed and some movable, plaged just below but not touching the warp threads and about midway between the healds backrest These rows extend the full width of the warp; and immediately above these rows is a pipe with a slit in its underside.

When a warp thread breaks, the portion of the thread immediately under the pipe is blown between the teeth of the stop motion by a blast of air from the slit in the pipe. This broken thread is caught between the moving and the stationary teeth, and then by releasing a flap, closes an electric circuit. A small signal lamp shows the exact position of the broken end. In the meanwhile, the loom is stopped by an electro magnet at the same time. The current of air also stops so as to allow the piecing together of the ends merely by pushing aside the stand and without the need of any trouble as with the drop wires which nave to be located and replaced.

But an equally important use is that made of the pipe for humidication. The current of air through the pipe can be regulated to contain a definite percentage of moisture, and thereby a reliable system of humidification can be brought into use.

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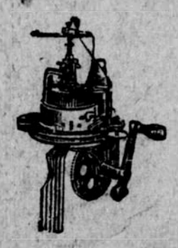

Katrak Hosiery Works
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

PORT TRUST ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 17th December 1929 the following were the main items of business diposed of:—

A Government Notification was recorded appointing Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, as a member of the Board of Trustees.

In view of the increasing demand for storage accommodation for the oil-cake trade, the Board sanctioned, subject to the sanction of Government, the construction of a new shed at Grain Depot (528 ft. long x 126 ft. wide) at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.02 lakhs, the design being similar to that of the other new sheds under construction.

NEW WORKS.

Estimates of expenditure for the following works were sanctioned against the relative budget provision:—

Rs. 14,625 for paving open spaces at the Gateway of India, Apollo Bunder, in connection with the provision of new latrines by the Corporation;

Rs. 7,497 for renewing certain of the paved passages between buildings on the Ballard Estate;

Rs. 4,000 for substituting a "Chance" 85 m.m. burner with autoform mantle at Kennery Lighthouse in place of the existing burner to give increased candle power;

Rs. 4,500 for a spare buoy for the Prongs Reef.

LEASES.

The following leases were granted:—

A 10-year lease of land (area 130 sq. yards) at Mazagon Sewri Reclamation to Messrs. R. K. Mody & Co., for a motor accessories shop and two petrol pumps.

A 30-year renewal at revised rates of lease of Rent Roll No. 118, Elphinstone Estate, for shops, godowns and residences.

A surrender of leasehold Rent Roll No. 830, Reay Road, Frere Reclamation, by Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd. and grant of two leases for 37 years on the same terms to:—

(1) Messrs. The Indian Vegetable Products Ltd for vegetable oil mills and

(2) Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., for godown and premises for storage of non-hazardous goods.

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SMALL HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS.

In a densely populated country, like Germany, the net works of the power companies are so wide spread that even scattered villages and farms are connected to the public electric system or, if not, will be in the near future. At first sight, therefore, it would appear that there is not much scope for the generation of electricity by small hydro-electric plants. There are nevertheless places, which are so remote or so difficult to reach, that connection to the public system would be exceedingly costly. This connection, however, can be avoided, if a small natural power, i.e. water power, which results in no running costs, be available. Farms in hilly districts, mountain hotels, Alpine huts, etc., which do not wish to be deprived of the advantages of electric light and power or which, like holiday resorts, must consider the wishes of their visitors, benefit the most by such small installations.

Small hydro-electric installations of this kind were often used in remote parts of the country before the development of rural networks, but were frequently abandoned, as they, become out of date, especially, because they required constant attention, which could be saved by connection to the public network. Experience, obtained from the older installations has shown that the construction even of suitably suited small hydro-electric plants was only likely to be successful under present conditions, if the simplest possible plant could only be employed. The initial costs and the maintenance must not only be cheap, but the plant should require practically no attention.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF INSTALLATION.

In such small power plants, direct-current is generally used. If the voltage is to be maintained practically constant as is necessary for lighting purposes, the use of the usual shunt dynamo means that the hydraulic turbine must be run at a constant speed. In the simple ungoverned turbine, however, the speed depends upon the load. For instance, at no load or when the lamps are all switched out, the speed is about the double that at full load. This type is, therefore, unsuitable for use with a standard dynamo for lighting purposes. The employment of a turbine governor, which not only complicates the installation, but also makes it considerably more expensive, is therefore necessary. The governor on small plants often costs more than the plant itself. The same conditions will apply, if regulation be effected on the dynamo side, i.e., if the voltage of a shunt dynamo driven by an ungoverned turbine be maintained constantly by means of automatic electric regulation. It is obvious that, apart from the fact that such a wide range of regulation is difficult to effect technically, here again expensive apparatus necessitating close attention, is required.

In this connection, another method of maintaining a constant lighting voltage with an ungoverned turbine may be noted, because it has other operating advantages and has been widely employed; the provision of a battery, the load and charging voltage of which can be regulated by hand during the charge, so that a turbine governor is unnecessary. The network voltage is maintained at the desired figure, by adjusting the battery switch, while charging is generally effected during the day, the turbine being shut down at night. The employment of a double battery switch enables simultaneous charge and discharge. It is obvious that, with this arrangement, constant attention is required at least during the charging time, while the maintenance of the battery is expensive and necessitates periodical examination by experts.

It cannot be denied that where water must be economised the battery has certain advantages, as the turbine can be fully loaded in that time of the day, when sufficient water is available. It is unnecessary for the turbine to run unloaded at times when little or no lighting is required, so that the no-load water consumption can be reduced. Moreover, it is possible, when the demand is unusually high, to use the turbine and the battery simultaneously for supplying current; and thus to increase the output of the installation considerably for a short period. The abandonment of many of the earlier plants can, however, be ascribed to the worn out condition of batteries and the impossibility of facing the high cost of their renewal.

Fig. 1: Wurtemberger Hut in the Lechtal Alps.

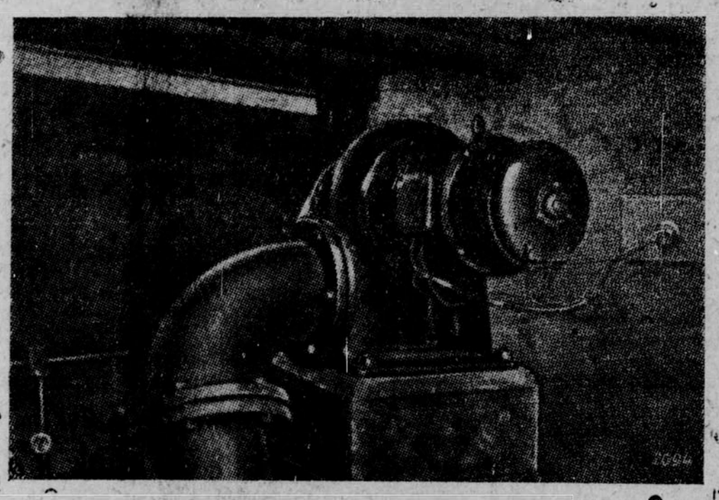

Fig. 2: Interior of the Turbine Room in the Hut.

THE PETERSON SYSTEM.

The elimination of all auxiliary devices, which render operation more difficult and expensive, for obtaining a satisfactory lighting voltage, would be possible, if a direct-current machine could be designed to give practically constant voltage independent of the varying turbine speed. This problem has been solved by designing a machine (Peterson system) with special field winding in combination with a special regulating resistance and iron wire, lamps, which are adjusted once and for all and do not require subsequent alteration during running. The voltage characteristic of this type of machine is such, that at the mean speed of the turbine i.e. at the minimum turbine speed, and at no load, the minimum voltage, occurs; these values are respectively about 4 per cent above or below the average voltage. Hence, without further regulation, a voltage sufficiently constant for lighting purposes is obtained over the whole load range. For instance, in a 3 kW machine with a speed range between 1600 and 3000 revs. per min. the average voltage is 115V, and the limiting values 110 and 118V. Large variations in load and sudden changes in speed do not damage the lamps, as overloads and also faults in the iron wire resistance, simply cause a drop in voltage.

In small hydro-electric plants, the employment of a dynamo of this kind in combination with modern high speed propeller turbine, is especially advantageous as, even on low heads, the dynamo can be directly connected to the turbine. Such a set is made by the AEG Berlin in conjunction with the Maschunenfabrik Esslingen; it consists of a spiral turbine, to whose housing flange is overhung on the dynamo shaft, so that the whole shaft is supported on two ball bearings and the advantage of a very small foundation, obtained. In this set the entire governing equipment consists of a simple gate valve which, if water need not be saved, can be eliminated.

THE PELTON WHEEL.

A similar arrangement can be made with a Pelton wheel. A handwheel, for operating the nozzle needle, is placed on the inlet union. This is provided when occasional regulation of the water-consumption is desired. The dynamo may also be of the vertical type, when such an arrangement of the turbine is desired, as for instance on low heads.

AN IDEAL SET.

As an example of the employment of a set of this kind, some details may be given of the plant at the Wurtemberger House in the Lechtal Alps. This is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 2 shows the interior of the turbine room, which is in an Alpine hut. The installation was built under the most difficult transport conditions, as the hut is 7,260 ft. above sea level and the plant had to be divided up into loads not exceeding 200 lb. A stream, feeding a small mountain lake, was impoinded by a dam 72 ft. above the hut (Fig. 1) and was led to the turbine through a Mannesmann pipe line 360 feet long and 5in. internal diameter, which for part of its length is freely supported and partly anchored to the rock. The head is 52 ft. and is sufficient to drive a 1.5 kW set which, except for a gate valve, requires absolutely no attention. The whole installation occupies a space of 21 sq. ft. and stands on a foundation 20 in. by 20 in. A small switch-board, with an overload circuit breaker and distribution fuses for the lighting, water heating and cooking circuits, is provided. To a limited extent, the current is also used for room heating.

As already noted, the installation of such a compact and inexpensive set is only possible when a high-speed turbine is used. According to the head a Francis or propeller turbine is employed. The higher speed propeller turbines are usd on the lower heads in order to obtain speeds, which render the direct-coupling of the dynamo possible, while for higher heads, the relatively slower running Francis turbine with its lower axial pressure and higher efficiency, is preferred.

If, as is frequently the case in the mountains, the choice of head be optional, that head and quantity of water which would give the most efficient and cheapest installation, for the dynamo output required should be selected. Higher heads mean cheaper turbines, but the necessary pipe lines are more expensive. If, therefore, in such cases, there be a free choice of head, it is best to select the turbine with the highest efficiency and the most advantageous blade arrangements.

Whether the water is available in equal quantities throughout the day is a question of special importance, that is whether the useless consumption of water in the turbine, at times of no load,

(Continued on next page.)

AGRICULTURAL ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Among electrical motors made specially for the farmer mention must be made of the recent introductions of British Thomson Houstan Co. Ltd. Their two standard models are rated at two and five horse power, respectively, the speed of each being 1,400-1,500 r.p.m. They are suitable for 3-phase a.c. at 220 volts, 50 cycles, or for d.c. at 220 volts. Other sizes with other voltages and ratings can be supplied, if required.

A complete portable unit can be obtained by mounting the two horse power motor together with the starter, on a steel cradle; or by similarly mounting the 5 h.p. motor on a structural steel wheel barrow.

The construction is briefly as follows:—The 2 h.p. a.c., motor is of the squirrel cage type, while the 5 h.p. size is a slip ring type. The rotor of the smaller has bars and end-rings of aluminium cast in one piece. They are equipped with a roller bearing at the pulley end and a ball bearing at the other. The end shields, in which the bearings are carried are spigotted into the stator frame.

The d.c. motors, 2 h.p. and 5 h.p., are alike in construction, having commutating poles and the same kinds of bearings and end-shields as the a.c. motors. Both the types are stated to be capable of operating continuously as their rated loads without the temperature rise exceeding 40 deg., excepting at the slip rings and commutor, on which parts, however, the rise will not exceed above 45 deg. C. The overload torques which the motors will sustain without injury are given as 25 per cent for 15 minutes 50 per cent for 1 minute, and 100 per cent for 15 seconds.

OIL OR GREASE?

BY THE "GARGOYLE."

Time was when automobile owners, garagemen, and the like, were loud in their demands for this or that kind of grease—fibre grease, non-fibrous grease, graphite grease, etc. In those days (not so long ago) less was known about the heavier mineral oils than is the case to-day. The old standby, variously known as "steam cylinder oil," "600 W," and what not, was considered to be the last word for the lubrication of transmissions and rear ends—except in the minds of those who considered graphite in varying proportions to be pretty hard to beat.

The lubrication of the old parts of the car, such as the steering gear, transmission, rear end, universal joints, spring shackle bolts, king pins, etc., etc., is just as important as the correct lubrication of the engine, if the parts affected are to retain their life and quiet operation.

Grease is a mixture——an emulsion—of mineral oil and soap. If the soap stock can be persuaded to hold an equal volume of oil, then we have a 50 per cent. efficient lubricant compared to an equal volume of "all oil." For this reason, and others to follow the use of grease of any form should be limited to those parts where conditions are such that a heavy fluid oil will not be retained, no matter how slowly it may flow. Which of these parts are, depends upon the design of the car. For example, some universal joints are not wholly enclosed—or at least may have peculiarities of design which would permit even a very heavy oil to escape. In this case a good grease must be used. If a poor grease is employed, the oil and soap stock tend to separate, and this separating action is accentuated by the centrifugal action of the rapidly revolving joint. It is a common occurrence to find a ring of hard soap stock (of no lubricating value) around the outside of the revolving part of the joint, the oil having been thrown off.

The use of grease in the transmission and gar is generally poor practice because the grease tends to "channel" where the gears pass through it. After this has happened the gears are not lubricated because the grease doesn't touch them. Gears operating as they do in these units need a lubricant which will not channel, which will coat, follow and cushion the enmeshing teeth, which is capable of being distributed to all the roller or ball bearings in the vicinity for which lubrication is not otherwise provided, which will exert no corroding effect and a minimum of resistance to power transmission and the act of gear shifting. It must also contain no insoluble matter (such as graphite) however finely divided and of whatever lubricating value, for these solids will pack, under the high pressures encountered, against the tooth faces and eventually roughen them. In addition, they are apt to clog the small passages sometimes provided for distribution to other parts. This lubricant must also be adopted to carry off the heat generated by the resistance to motion it offers, must exert a washing action upon the teeth to keep them clean, and, finally must be of sufficient body to provide protection against leakage.

Many makers now provide oil cups for the lubrication of spring shackles, and this is a step in the right direction. There and in the king pins, motion is never through a complete circle, and the film must be maintained under adverse conditions. Once it is broken, it is difficult to renew it, and oil is better suited to do this than grease.

Front wheel bearings usually, on account of their construction, require a good grease. But the requirements here are such that a grease is a satisfactory lubricant. It stays put, but is kept in agitation by the action of the bearings.

Use heavy oil of good grade if you can; if not, use a good grease.

CATTLE-BREEDING PROBLEM IN INDIA.

Cattle play an important role in the agriculture of India, but it's a pity that so little attempt has hitherto been made towards the progress of cattle-breeding—a very important factor in the national economy of this great empire.

Judging from the statement of Mr. William Smith, the Imperial Dairy Expert, it is evident that the quality of milch cattle available in India is worse than those available some 16 years ago. It behoves us to look for the reason for such a decline at a time that practically every other country in the world has been able to improve the quality of its cattle. Stock breedings in this country encounters many difficulties; there may be for example, periods of draught which cause heavy losses. In 1899-1900, in the United Provinces two million head of cattle were lost for want of fodder. Lack of scientific selection has also a bad effect, religious dogma has a very great influence on this selection and retards it, the sacred cows and bulls of the "Brahmans" are instances in point. The use of animals while too young for hard work also injures their conformation.

There are many who foster an erroneous idea that the development of dairying for milk production would injure the draught quality of working bullocks. The elimination of milking qualities in the stud bulls issued for breeding purposes and the idea that dairying or heavy milking qualities of dams are injurious to the quality of plough cattle have probably done more harm to cattle breeding in India than anything, as this elimination of milk giving qualities strikes at the root of the whole industry.

The only practical and sound cattle breeding policy is dairying plus draught qualities; the one is hopeless without the other and both are inseparable. The producing quality of the cow does not affect her capacity for giving a proper draught animal. The cow that gives a substantial quantity of milk will also give a substantial bullock.

In every civilized country of the world to-day dairying occupies a very prominent place in its agricultural department. The just step to remedy matters is dairy education. Of course if the State interested itself in the true welfare of the people, as the States have done in many other parts of the world, the problem can be handled effectively inside of a few years, but private efforts too can do a great deal to check the growing decay of cattle, and here is where the absence of a true squire type of man in India is greatly felt.—The Planters Journal.

SMALL HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS

(Continued from previous page.)

should be taken into account. If this is not the case, for instance, if a sufficient quantity of water must be stored by building dams, a small turbine with a manually operated external governor using runner adjustment must be selected. This can be adjusted at the times of smallest demand.

THE TYPE OF DRIVE.

While the dynamo can often be directly coupled to the turbine there are a number of cases where belt drives will be necessary. The Peterson dynamo can be used in such cases; for instance, where an existing slow speed turbine is employed in conjunction with a belt, or where the water wheel or turbine usually drives a mill, saw, etc., and the dynamo is only used for supplying light. As, in such cases, there is often no governor, the large speed variations, which occur in mill drives owing to the alterations in the load, offer a further field of application for a dynamo with automatic regulation. It should also be noted that the voltage variations will be somewhat greater, as in this instance, and the speed alterations do not closely follow the load of the dynamo. If, for instance, the speed of the above mentioned 3 kW dynamo vary within the limits of 1600 to 3000 revs. per. min. with the dynamo constantly fully loaded, the limiting values of the voltage will be increased to about plus 10 per cent. which is still permissible for work of this kind.

The employment of small turbine sets is also practical, where dynamos fitted with regulation must be kept running for the greater part of the working time. During the night, when the demand is small, a set requiring no attention and only a small amount of water is sufficient or an out of the way water power can be used as an auxiliary. The characteristic of the Petersen dynamo is that it can be arranged so that it can run in parallel with an ordinary shunt machine. If the feeding point be far distant, the machine can be compounded so that, as the load rises, the voltage drop in the feeder will be compensated.

The above statements, regarding the possibilities of utilising a turbine with no governor by connecting it to a Petersen dynamo may give rise to the idea that there will be no difficulties in maintaining the voltage constant in small hydro-electric plants, if satisfactorily working governors be used on the turbines. Though that may be the case when the supply is only for lighting, special difficulties may occur on the electrical side if motors, large in proportion to the dynamo output, be connected in circuit. An example of this is provided by an installation, supplied by the AEG to the manor of Pausin in Pomerania. Here there are two turbines of 69 and 42 HP respectively, which are provided with satisfactory governors There is also a steam driven set in reserve in case of water shortage, as well as a battery to equalise the demand. Simultaneously with the increase in the output of the installation, the battery was put out of action for the above mentioned reasons, and only used as a reserve. There is a 34 H.P. threshing motor on the farm, the operation of which causes large variations in the load. As frequent starting and shutting down of this relatively large motor is unavoidable, it is necessary to provide automatic regulation on the dynamo in order to prevent large voltage variations. A motor driven regulator not being suitable for this purpose, an AEG quick acting Tirrill regulator was adopted with most satisfactory results.

ELECTRICITY IN GERMANY.

Statistics relating to the generation and sale of electricity in Germany during the first seven months of this year have been compiled by "Wirschaft und Statistik." The generation of electricity showed an increase of 18 per cent. over the figures for the same period in 1928. The total supply for this year will be 32,000 million kWh, compared with 27,800 million kWh in the previous year. This means an increase of 60 per cent over 1925. There are over 7,200 power works in existence, of which 1,400 are owned by public authorities, the latter producing three times the output of the privately owned plants. Brown coal was used for the production of 37 per cent and mineral fuel for 38 per cent. The output per capita is 422 kWh as against 830 kWh in the United States.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN JAPAN.

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According to the latest information from Japan considerable progress is being made in the electrification of farming operations, and a new stimulus to greater activity is to be provided by Government facilitated loans at low interest rates. Electric farm heating applications in Japan are not altogether parallel with requirements in the West, and electricity is employed by the Japanese farmers for such purposes as silkworm nursing, the drying of cocoons, and tea roasting. Lighting also finds unorthodox employment with a big connected load for exterminating bugs in the rice fields and fruit gardens.

THE FUTURE OF BOMBAY.

BY E. M. GILBERT LODGE.

While addressing a body of men interested mainly in the Architectural Side of the development of this, our City of Bombay, and taking as one's subject its future, it is necessary, perhaps, to first touch lightly upon the present. Take it, that we have here an Island long and very narrow, and with but one way out and one way in. Then it follows that any expansion must either be in elongation of the existing City or it must be added to by Reclamation of land from the Sea. This fact it was that let to various reclamation schemes which add to the breadth of the Island, notably at Sewree, on Ballard Estate and at Back Bay. To the North of the Island we have Salsette; and here the Development Department has opened up a number of Estates and encouraged owners to amalgamate their lands to form various Town Planning Schemes.

In the expansion work attendant upon the development of a Great City, full consideration must be given to the two important features: the convenience and accessibility of the new building areas and the cost of bringing such areas into active and actual use. In Bombay, this leads inevitably to the question of Reclamation versus suburban Expansion.

It may be accepted as a general fact that reclaimed land will always cost considerably more than will newly opened up Suburban areas. If we take Back Bay as an example, here there is little doubt that allowing for interest on capital expenditure the reclaimed land will cost at least Rs. 30/ per square yard, even over a large area. I was responsible for the original Estimates of cost and of final developed value for the reclaimed land in Back Bay as also for the preparation of the Layout in collaboration with Mr. Davidge (The latter gentleman, bye the way, doing by far the lion's share of the work) so speak with intimate knowledge. The original estimates of the cost of the reclaimed land was between Rs. 8/ and Rs. 10/ per square yard. But abnormal delays in the work, plus continuous increases in Engineers Estimates of cost, and huge sums for accumulated interest on capital expenditure, have trebled the original estimates.

Even if we take the original estimates of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per square yard then, as compared with Suburban land, it cannot compete with Salsette land, where cost now stands at about 8 annas per square yards to which one may add from 8 annas to 12 annas per square yard, for development with 40 foot roads. There will, though, always arises the question of convenience of access and general amenities.

THE FUTURE OF BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

I think there is little doubt that the newly reclaimed land will first be in demand for Blocks of good class flats, a high class type of residence and for Public Institutions, Government offices and Schools. As to the latter, the New Secretariat and Public Works Department Buildings will almost surely be built on the Reclamation as will a really fine building for the Legislative Assembly. Schools and Colleges will certainly migrate to this area, among the first of which will be Wilson College and the Cathedral School, both sadly needing more space and adjacent recreation ground. Gradually a Shopping Centre will appear to supply the needs of the new comer. Offices will not be seen here because they will remain near the Banks, and any office accommodation needed for years to come is now available in the surplus offices on Ballard Estate.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

The whole question of intensive suburban development rests with rapid transit to and from the Fort, and the Railway Companies have met this by electrification of suburban lines and a 30 minutes journey from the suburbs to the Heart of the City. We are going to see the complete disappearance of steam trains in suburban traffic, and now that electrification of the line to Poona is accomplished, we may expect people to live farther out, provided the necessary frequent service of trains is provided. There seems to me to be very little doubt that the outer suburbs of Bombay are going to become increasingly popular year by year, and to become more and more the home of the business man of Bombay. The pioneer days of the suburbs are rapidly disappearing. Electric light and fans may now be had in several suburbs; and Bandra, the oldest Suburb, is first in the field with a comprehensive scheme of drainage. If new residents are further attracted by the provision of schools and places of worship, Bombay Citizens will live in the suburbs in increasing numbers.

We must remember that even now the vast bulk of our population live in flats or chawls with—it is a pity to observe—over two thirds living out their family life in a single room. One need not animadvert upon the bad, the appallingly bad, effect this must have upon the Physique, aye and, indeed, upon the morals of people so "housed". All this has been dwelt upon at length by abler pens than mine.

HOUSES FOR WORKERS IN THE FUTURE.

To change the living conditions of Bombay's Workers to the extent that each family will live in its own separate and detached home is, so far as the whole population is concerned, more or less an impossibility. The Mill or other industrial worker generally earns so little that he can pay but a small rent; and the question of purchasing his home would not

Architect's Association, Bombay.

be possible unless payments were spread over 30 years, and in addition such payments would have to be but little more than the rent he now pays. We must admit separate and detached units are not possible for the Mill Workers while mills are in the centre of a crowded City. The mill worker must live close to his work and land is so valuable that the only sound and economic way of housing is by the Chawl system. These chawls can, however, be made cheerful, bright and healthy—qualities now sadly lacking in most of the chawls in this City.

There are, however, a number of workers that can be housed on the lines of Antop Industrial Village where single floor units giving separate and individual homes for each family have been highly successful. If only these units had been generally built instead of the ghastly Cement Chawls of the Development Department, much would have been done toward a better working man, and a far more healthy one.

It is possible, as I proved by figures when I was Land Manager in the Development Department, to build these single floor units at no greater cost per unit than the chawls, provided land was cheap; and there was, and is, plenty of such land available in the North of the Island. Now that Primary Education is compulsory, the rising generation will, as educated units, rebel at being warehoused in gaunt blocks of above ground catacombs; and we shall see in the future the separate unit, built for each family, and chawl system gradually disappear

The lower middle classes, the clerk, the artisan and so on, is seizing the opportunity to live in the suburbs and will continue to do so in increasing numbers. Not only this, but he is beginning to insist upon his own home with privacy and detachment from his neighbour. We are going to see him leaving his costly single room for which so many pay Rs. 18/- to Rs. 25/- per month, and live in his own tiny separate home in the suburbs. If only a part of the vast sums of money spent in building redundant hospitals, was given toward housing schemes in the suburbs, there would grow up a healthy body of men who would have little or no use for hospitals. I have discussed in detail the question of housing, because I place the greatest possible importance on the provision of healthy, detached suburban homes for Bombay's workers. Government, one is pleased to say, has by its State-Aided-Scheme, recognised this and made it possible for many men to own their own home in the suburbs. I foresee a great expansion of this movement, and a general trend in the coming years to a more or less general exodus to the wide spaces and healthful peace of Salsette.

LAND VALUES:

We shall not see any substantial increases in land Values beyond the figures at which they stand to-day because of, first, the Back-Bay Reclamation, providing a big

Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge.

reserve store of land for the City; Dadar, Sion, Mahim and Matunga, offering a vast area, still uncovered, for the middle classes, and the outer suburbs offering unlimited areas of cheap land accessible by fast Electric Trains. We shall, I think, stand at Rs. 250/- to Rs. 500/- a yard for sites in the Fort, dependant on position, and at about the same figure for busy Bazaar areas such as Sheikh Memon Street, Abdul Rehman Street, and the like Reclamation land will start off at a lower figure, but will eventually settle down to Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- a yard according to position. Main road bazar sites in Dadar, Parel and Bucylla Districts will remain at about Rs. 40/-, For residential areas Malabar Hill will stay at Rs. 25/ to Rs. 40/- a yard. Middle class building areas such as Dadar at Rs. 8/- to Rs. 12/- a yard and developed suburban land at Rs. 3/- to Rs. 5/- a yard.

Now to speak generally of the Future of Bombay—There can be little doubt that the Reclamation in Back Bay must be completed. There is no other way. Five years ago it would have cost Rs. 138 lakhs to complete, Rs. 520 lakhs having already been spent. It is pitiful fact that while committee after committee has sat during the past five years there has accumulated interest which has reached to a total, which would have been practically sufficient to complete the whole of the Reclamation works. When one remembers that the Original Reclamation Plan provides over 400 acres for permanent open spaces and roads (which are also permanent open spaces) and that in addition a Sea Front of over two miles in continuous length would be provided, one wonders why there has been any delay in going ahead. To leave the Reclamation as it now is, is unthinkable. As I have remarked elsewhere, it reminds one of a tin can tied to the tail of an unfortunate Canine.

As to Railways, it is agreed that the Railway must go underground in future, once the busy part of the city has been reached, say, from Byculla District Southward. This innovation will surely be a feature of the future development of Bombay. Trams will gradually be removed from the narrow City Streets in Bombay and be replaced by Omnibuses, a type of quickly moving traffic that will not add congestion to streets already crowded by pedestrians. In England and in America, City Tram Lines are being scrapped, and the tram is being relegated to the outer suburbs, where wide roads give ample room. So far as the Chief avenue into Bombay from Malabar Hill District is concerned, Queens Road will certainly be widened considerably wtih the removal of the B. B. & C. I. Railway line, and it will become a grand thoroughfare IF—. This "if" is concerned with the Cemetries and the huge burning grounds which now take up a great deal of its frontage and as to these, I have no doubt that means will be found to solve the question.

THE ROADS OF THE FUTURE.

So far as our Main Arteries in and out of Bombay are concerned we have every reason to be proud. The consentrated work of Mr. Delves of the Improvement Trust and Messrs. Rodden and Mackisson of the Municipality has given to Bombay wide arterial thorough fares second to none in the East, and we should be grateful to these men, who have succeeded despite strong opposition in the earlier years of their work.

Main roads of the future will not be wider than now. We have already reached a maximum width of 160 feet and this will never be exceeded. It is unnecessary, because we are going to see the gradual disappearance of the Bullock cart, the Gharri and similar slow moving traffic and with transport confined almost solely to the motor vehicle, congestion will be reduced to a manimum—that is, provided rigid regulations are made compelling slower moving vehicles to travel on the pavement edge. We are going to see an era of almost noiseless and very fast road traffic, because I am certain that the electric Power Car is going to replace the Petrol driven car; and not only this, the car of the future will generate its own electricity as it travels. Then again we are going to see, with the development of the Aeroplane, a great deal of Merchandise carried up in the air. In fact, Airways are going to compete with Road ways. There will, however, on terra firma be a greater development of the one way traffic system already being tried out in Bombay.

Salsette must now be provided with similar 100 feet arterial roads to those in Bombay Island, especially from West to East where no through communication exists. Trombay, htat attractive area so near the City, must be connected up to Bombay by a wide main thoroughfare.

In Bombay we need more coast line drives, more harbour side roads. The Back Bay Reclamation road will give a two mile drive and now we should see Strand Road behind the Taj Mahal Hotel and starting from the Gateway of India, go right on round to Middle Colaba, and, then

(Continued on next page.)

†Paper read at a meeting of the Indian Institute Of Architects, Bombay.

THE EUTURE OF BOMBAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

connect up with the Back Bay Reclamation Road, making a grand Circular Sea Drive. This will, I am sure, crystalise within the next ten years. We shall, within a few years, see the continuation of the Sea Wall from Kennedy Sea Face to foot of Walkeshwar Road and this will add a big slice to the Chowpatty Sea Beach; and the additional area will, no doubt be transformed into attractive Public Gardens. While Government House remains where it is, it does not seem possible to continue this road by Sea around Malabar Point to connect with the Worli Sea Front, but our Grand Children may see it. More within the bounds of possibility is the continuation of the Ballard Estate Sea Front around past the Arsenal, continuing around in front of the R. I. M. Dockyard and the Yacht Club, and connecting up with the Gateway of India. This will not be possible until the R. I. M. Dockyards are removed to the Pir Pau neighbourhood, a thing talked of for many years past.

DRAINAGE.

The question contained in the drainage problem of Bombay must be solved; and one really fails to see why some six or seven years should have been spent in talking around and around a simple subject. The Sewage treated or untreated must not be deposited in the Harbour. Why it should have ever been suggested passes my comprehension, when we have the open sea encircling Bombay Island. The Sewage must be partly purified and then carried out either from Worli Point or Colaba Point, preferably the latter, where it has been definitely proved that the effluent will be taken far out to Sea by the prevailing currents with no possibility of its return between tides. That appalling blot on the Island, the smellful eyesore known as Lovegrove Channel, must be properly roofed over and become an underground Sewer. A Roadway could be run over its upper surface, for a good deal of the route of the Channel is through a busy section of the Island.

I am confident that Bombay will not become a City of Skyscrapers. Height may go beyond the present limits but not to any appreciable extent, at any rate, for a very long time to come. The Back Bay Reclamation will render Skyscrapers unnecessary and apart from this, a very large number of two floor and even single floor buildings exist in the bazars, all of which will gradually develop into four and five story buildings before Skyscrapers as a general rule are necessary.

ARCHITECTURE.

Now as to the future of Architecture in Bombay. One would much like to see a type of natural and national Indian Architecture evolve. At present we have in Bombay either frankly English designs or English designs amalgamated with Indian, but the result is far from happy in many cases. That great Architect, George Wittett, has blazed the track, and has laid the foundation for a sane, useful and beautiful type of Indian Architecture which, while containing abundant natural character, blends with the structure healthy utility. The Institute of Science is a fine example. The florid as also the merely spectacular must be avoided, and there should be encompassed within the building character, impressiveness, and yet a fine simplicity.

Land Tenure.—We are going to see the fifty year Government and Port Trust Leases give place to 99 and even 999 year leases; and following this will surely come a Leasehold Enfranchisement Act such as is being tried out in England. The Leaseholder will be able to buy his freehold at a price either mutually agreed between himself and his Ground Land-Lord or, failing agreement, the compensation will be settled by an arbitrator appointed by Government.

Much more important, we are going to see a simple type of Registered Government Title in Bombay and this, too, for land of all and every tenure. I have already discussed this with the Solicitor to Government and every land owner will, in the near future I hope and believe, be able to have his Title examined by Government, and when it is proved to be clear and marketable it will be a Registered Title. The result will be quick and comparatively inexpensive transfer of property from one party to another which will, of course, go largely toward increasing the popularity of land and property as an Investment.

PARKS.

Let us turn now to the provision of open spaces which Bombay so sadly lacks. The Reclamation will, when completed, give a large area for playing fields, but there must be more and similar fields and recreation areas in the North of the Island. At Dharavi a huge area is available and the necessary filling can be obtained at no great distance. This will give several hundreds of additional acres as a permanent lung for some of Bombay's million workers. The New Shivaji Park in Mahim will give recreation room to those living on the West of the Island and for this we have to thank the Municipality.

Bombay should, however, have its National Park. In Australia and in America such parks are a common feature, and we have just such another Park awaiting use in Trombay Hill, standing 1320 feet above Sea level. Trombay now 15 miles by road, but considerably less as the Crow Flies, can be brought to within ten miles of the Fort by the completion of the Road from Kingsway, Dadar, across to Wadhavli. The top of Trombay Hill is a huge rolling Plateau, where even on the hottest days a cool breeze blows. With a road encircling the hill, this could be made a wonderful Play Ground, Picnic Ground and Camping Ground for Bombay's Citizens. The surroundings of Trombay are beautiful, the hill itself is well wooded and the joy is just waiting to be picked up and utilized.

No forecast of the future of Bombay would be complete unless it dwelt with the Aeroplane and the Airship, for it must be remembered that Bombay is already within a few days only of England by Aeroplanes. Aeroplanes will be accommodated at the Southern end of the Island adjoining Juhu Island, for arrangements are now being made by Government to use the low lying land, a part of which is already used for flying purposes. Here some one thousand acres are available. Airships are already provided for in the several hundred acres acquired recently by Government in Central Salsette to the East of Ville Parle. A part of Trombay Hill can be used later, if necessary. There will, however, have to be a landing ground nearer the Fort and this will be either at Dharavi, or on the southern end of the Back Bay Reclamation where about 250 acres has lately been taken over by the Military.

As to the Future Government of Bombay and outer Bombay. The present Bombay Municipality will not, I am convinced, extend its limits. Already the area it deals with is vast and unweildy. Salsette and Trombay will be sub-divided into a number of separate Municipalities, each with its model Bye-laws framed on similar lines. Governing the whole of this 150 sq. miles, which comprises suburban Bombay, will be a Central County Council, to which each Municipality will send its elected representatives, as is done in London by means of the London Couny Council, and by practically all of the Counties in England. This Salsette County Council will manage the general development of suburban Bombay and handle all schemes concerned with Law and Order and the provision of Drainage Water, Lighting, Police, Roads and Traffic Arrangements.

THE MILLS THE CONTROLLING FACTOR.

Then to sum up, what will be the future of Bombay look like? The Reclamation will be completed in its entirety; the suburbs of Bombay will house a large share of Bombay's workers; chawls will be vastly less in numbers and the individual separate living unit will be more in evidence; bullock carts will disappear; there will be no Railways above ground, South of Byculla; trams will not be seen in Bazaar Street, but Motor Buses instead; Drainage will be efficiently dealt with by discharge far out into the Sea; Queen's Road will be double the present width; A Sea Drive will run from Ballard Estate via the Gateway of India to Colaba and connect with the two mile drive on Back Bay; Playing grounds of large area will be available; Aeroplane landing Grounds and Airship Stations will be present in both Bombay and its suburbs; and Bombay will be brighter, healthier, and more cheery than can now be imagined. All this depends upon what? The continuation of the popularity of Bombay as a Sea Port and the continued presence of the Mill Industry. As to the former, there is not the least doubt that the present Port Charges must be substantially reduced and permanently kept at a low figure, or we shall continue to loss trade to Karachi and other Ports. As to our staple Industry, unless a permanent Board of Arbitration having the confidence of Mill Owner and Mill Worker is established, we have indeed a gloomy outlook before us. Other industries must be attracted to Bombay by the most liberal concessions and attractions and then the continued progress and DEVELOPMENT OF OUR CITY will be assured for many Generations to come.

NEW HUPMOBILE EIGHT.

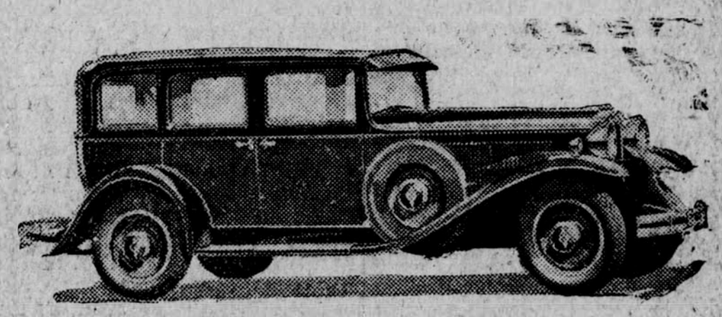
The Hupmobile Motor Car Corporation of Detroit announces a new eight cylinder motor car in the medium priced class. This new car is faster, more powerful, and introduces striking and original innovations in body design and beauty harmony. It will be manufactured in five body types:—five passenger sedan, convertible cabrolet, town sedan, coupe, and seven passenger phaeton. Both the cabriolet, which features a new patented top construction, and the coupe are equipped with rumble seats. The town sedan which accommodates five passengers has either a black or tan sport fabric top. A custom trunk is included in the standard equipment.

This new model C marks Hupmobile's entry into the medium priced class, with an eight cylinder model, and follows the pioneering step taken by the Company two months ago, when it announced the lowest priced Hupmobile ever built within the thousand dollar list price class.

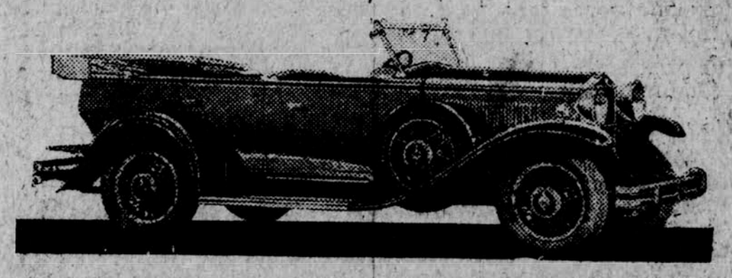
This new eight is the fastest and most powerful car ever built by Hupmobile. Tests made by engineers during one thousand miles of driving exhibit perfect acceleration devices and astounding hill-climbing ability. This car was built to drive without effort, hour after hour at high speed. Ease and perfect control are some of the other advantages found in the long road trials.

By concentrating production of the new six in the Cleveland Hupmobile plants, the Company leaves all of its manufacturing facilities at the spacious Detroit factories free for the exclusive manufacture of eight cylinder models.

The new eight cylinder introduces for the first time in America a car with a single unit of harmonized beauty. This modern motif is followed throughout the car, from radiator cap to tail light, both inside and outside.



Hupmobile Sedan 8—Model "C"



Hupmobile Phaeton 8—Model. "C."

Some features of this new Hupmobile. Eight are dual elimination of vibration by counter-weighted crank shaft and a Lanchester vibration damper, new hydraulic shock absorbers, steel-draulic plates, cam and lever steering gear, deep cushions, longer wheel base, more width, and greater head and leg room.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, Friday, December, 20, 1929.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(Continued from page 1.)

mills and was threatening Lancashire, though for the moment in the higher grades Lancashire was safe.

That section of the press which has been so long serving Lancashire's interest in India at once came out with their regrets and other suggestions. The "Times of India" wanted to afford "further protection to the Bombay Mills against Japanese competition," as though the mills already had some protection. it was the Bombay mills alone which needed it and, also, as if it was only against Japan that the move should be made.

* * * *

In a later issue it expressed the opinion that of the ways open "one is by increasing the protective duties on the class of goods in which Japan is underselling the Indian mills in their own markets. X. X. X. Imperial Preference was one solution X. X. It would indeed largely meet the situation."

* * * *

The "Statesman" goes further. It is frank in its views and expressions. It says "we have to face the fact that India and Lancashire cotton trades are alike languishing, while foreign (which) competitors are prospering.' X . X. X. "Is it not then possible so to remodel the tariff as to afford greater protection to India and Lancashire?" It practically suggests that India and Lancashire should divide the trade, strengthen India against Japan in the lower grades and leave the finer lines free for Lancashire to continue its monopoly in perpetuity!

* * * *

CUT OUT THE DEAD WOOD.

—:o:—

But then there was coupled with this an attack against the mill management. The papers echoed the Governor's advice to cut out the dead wood. But by this advice the case for a higher duty on lower grades and lower duty on finer grades is self condemned. It is in the higher grades that protection is needed by Indian mills. In the coarser counts no protection is required. If the industry is efficient, it must cut out the dead wood, and then with all its experience of generations, Japan cannot compete in the coarser goods. The trouble is in the higher grades where the best management and the utmost improvement is of no avail against the accumulated experience of other countries—we need not mention their names. The finer grades section of the industry is in its infancy and it is in this infant stage that protection is wanted. The coarse grade has been long establishd. If it cannot stand on its legs even now it is not worth propping up. Let them cut out the dead wood then and protect the infant of the medium and higher grades.

* * * *

AND STILL MORE ADVICE: "CRITICS" GALORE!

—:o:—

But the palm for superfluous advice and criticism should be given to the writers in two Calcutta weeklies—"Capital" and "Commerce", who have never betrayed any friendliness to the mill-owners. In their pages appear opinions that the industry has only to put its own house in order to regain its position. It has never been suggested in these columns that all is well with the mill management. A great deal of work has to be done to put them on a properly competitive basis, at least with the moffussil mills. Their finances have to be reconstructed and the machinery renovated. The mill directors must be in better touch with working of the mills and closer contact should be maintained with the work people so as to assuage labour discontent. The marketing of goods may be reorganised.

* * * *

THE SAME OLD STORY AGAIN!

—:o:—

But what is there new in this sort of advice? We have had this before. The Tariff Board has been more specific. They pointed out particular methods of improvement. But they recognised two salient facts. The industry was in danger and a thorough overhauling was necessary to set it on its feet! During this period of transition state aid was absolutely essential as otherwise not only would the industry be unable to recuperate its losses by an internal reformation but it might collapse. What is the use of teling a weak and dying man to take 'Physical Jerks" when what he wants is a tonic? What the cotton industry wants is not advice to get the house in order inside but protection from the gale outside lest the walls totter down to the foundations.

* * * *

LANCASHIRE IS DOOMED.

—:o:—

Both in "Capital" and "Commerce" the observation of a prominent Lancashire leader is repeated that Lancashire and India should meet foreign competition by reorganisation. But what will this benefit Lancashire? The cotton mills of Britain are doomed to disappear. The surprise is their prosperity did last so long. One should not speak of the decline of Lancashire because the industry is not natural to the place. It grew because it was not established in those places where it should have been. Every country now wants to supply its own clothing and hence the lesser demand for Lancashire goods. American mills are replacing British cloth in the Western Hemisphere. On the Continent each country is developing its own industry. In Asia, Japan and India are doing their best. Even Egypt is making a bid with the same object and soon Japan's dominance will disappear in the same way as Lancashire's. But the fortunes of India should be otherwise.

INDIA'S INHERENT INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

The cotton textile industry has been for ages a natural industry in India. We have the fibre and we have the people to wear the clothes. Our industry in ancient times not only supplied all our needs but sent its products abroad. That industry was crushed by foreign power and modern forces. Now that it has been revived, why should it not prosper? Why should Japan or Lancashire or America, of whose rivalry we are being warned, ever send us even a pound of yarn, if we can make it ourselves?

In the "Times" and the "Statesman" a solicitude for Lancashire has resulted in the suggestion for Imperial Preference. But the writer in "Capital" goes much further. He warns Lancashire against that expedient, because then Japan will go in for finer grades and enter into keener competition with Lancashire. Japan will buy less of the coarse Indian cotton and capture more of the Brtish Trade. But will not Japan do this even otherwise? It has been already pointed out how Japan as well as India have shown tendencies to go in for finer goods where profits are higher and greater enterprise is better rewarded. The future of Bombay lies in the production of finer counts for which the conditions are more favourable than at any other centre in India. Solicitude for the Lancashire interests will only be wasted, and sucidal as far as Bombay is concerned.

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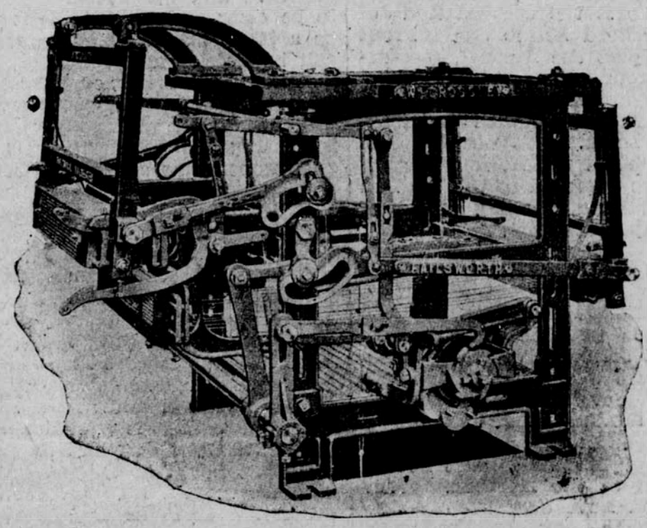

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